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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday—FAIR, COLDER.

FOREIGN.—The big snowstorm in England which started Friday was still raging yesterday and had caused great damage. The Czar has ordered his new Foreign Minister, Count Muraireff, to go to Paris and confer with President Faure. A mart and exchange for the unemployed has been opened in Berlin. Last week's work in the Reichstag.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Sculptor Bracony of Chicago has finished the marble bust of Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President-elect.

William J. McGowan, husband of the notorious woman Diss Debar, is dying of typhoid pneumonia in Chicago.

Mayor Swift signed the ordinance forbidding the wearing of high hats in the Chicago theatres, Saturday night.

Postmaster Dayton has gone to Washington, hoping to secure an appropriation for carriers for the Madison Square and One Hundred and Fifth Street stations.

At an entertainment in the First Baptist Church of Paterson, N. J., last Tuesday night, one of the performers danced in the pulpit. The congregation was greatly shocked, and much comment regarding the matter was made yesterday.

Mrs. Elijah Carson, who died in Iowa last Friday, passed most of her time for years on the ocean. She crossed the Atlantic 250 times, and was infatuated with the sea. In her will she makes liberal provision for the officers of the Lucania, her favorite steamship.

Controller Roberts, in his report, says that the expenditures of the State are rapidly growing. He recommends that the inheritance tax be graded, so that large estates shall pay a larger percentage than small ones. He warns the Legislature that strict economy is necessary to keep the tax rate even at its present high figure.

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Dr. Richard John Hall, a son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of this city, died in Santa Barbara, Cal.

A man giving the name of Charles W. Sherman was arrested on complaint of a mine owner, to whom he had given a bogus check.

The Cabinet talk at Canton yesterday was of the usual order. Nobody seemed to know anything about the Cabinet except that Sherman would be Secretary of State.

Less than one inch of snow fell, but it caused many serious falls to pedestrians. The temperature became lower as the snow ceased falling, and at midnight stood at 13° at the street level and at 8° at the Weather Bureau.

Saturday night was extremely cold in the Northwest. The thermometers in Minnesota registered from 25° to 40° below zero. It was 14° below in Chicago last night, and it was feared the city's water supply would be cut off.

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Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, sang the solemn pontifical mass at the Church of St. Agnes.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford preaches to his congregation upon the necessity to avoid the display of wealth as tending to add to the friction of class and class. St. George's Church crowded to the doors.

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Magistrate Wentworth said yesterday he believed that fully 50 per cent. of the boys brought up in this city are given to pilfering of some kind or other.

The Civil Service Commission at Washington has issued a circular of the regulations governing admission to the grade of surfman in the Life Saving Service.

Between eight and ten thousand cubic yards of rock fell from the heights below Washington Bridge on to the Harlem Speedway. Work will not be delayed by the accident.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured on "Woman in the Sphere of Politics," saying that women were not yet ready for the franchise, but that it would come in time.

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A St. Paul, Minn., Judge declares that the Homestead law was a very unjust one, in a decision denying an application for a receiver.

A good deal of important work is planned for the Legislature this week. It is believed that the Lexow trust investigating resolution will pass the Assembly tonight.

It is reported that the new dry dock recently completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is not of the dimensions stipulated in the contract. Official investigation may follow.

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Dr. Lyman Abbott's second sermon on fiction in the Bible dealt with the books of Esther, Daniel, and Jonah.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah preached on the subject "Is Religion Dying?" He declared that religions do die, but religion can never die.

Christopher Edgerton threw a pig's head and a pan of boiling water over his wife because she refused him money. She was seriously scalded, and Edgerton has been arrested.

At the Central Labor Union Delegate Mahr reported that he was threatened by Knights of Labor for proposing consolidation of laboring men. Woodcarvers oppose plan to teach the idle in Sing Sing prison.

Dr. J. D. Castillo replies to the interview with the Rev. Vall-Spinoza, who declared that the rebellion in Cuba was not approved by the best men on the island. Dr. Castillo refutes this and claims the story told by Vall-Spinoza was inspired by the agents of Spain.

9.

It is reported in Kentucky that the man who killed United States Marshal Bird believed at the time of the murder the Governor would pardon him. His belief was based on an alleged remark of the Governor at a political meeting last Summer.

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Mr. Moody preached on the journey to heaven. The congregation was large, despite bad weather.

The fourteenth annual report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics was made public yesterday.

George Stevenson, while lighting his pipe, set his flat on fire. His wife fainted at sight of the flames. Damage amounting to $8,200 caused.

An early morning fire Sunday damaged the building at 1,382 Third Avenue to the extent of $5,000, and the tenant, Bernard H. Deboes, a furniture dealer, lost $20,000.

Willie McAvoy, two and a half years old, was mortally shot while with his brother, twelve years old, at their home, in Main Road, near Avenue L, Flatlands, L. I.

Hugh C. P. Quigg, a deaf-mute, accused his father of the murder, in February last, of Prof. Max Eglau; afterward in court he refused to talk, and was held for examination as to his sanity.

Under the decision rendered Saturday in relation to the condemnation of rear tenements, the Health Department will begin a crusade against nuisances of this character.

John Daly, the Broadway cable conductor suspected of robbing passengers, had nineteen pawn tickets in his possession. Police think he has been stealing since last Summer.

The American Volunteers will hold a council in this city, at which the question of branching into foreign lands will be considered. Other important subjects will also be discussed.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, in retiring from the Presidency of Union Theological Seminary, would still remain as Brown Professor of Sacred Rhetoric.

The Progressive Barbers' Union discussed the advisability of leaving the Central Labor Federation because the latter declines to assist the former in securing legislation to license barbers.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church building, Brooklyn, is considered unsafe, and in consequence of an order from the Building Department, the congregation did not worship there yesterday. The steeple of the church has been condemned.

Four men were arrested Saturday night for witnessing a cock fight. In court one of them said he owned the fowls and was having their pictures painted when the police arrived. In the excitement the fowls were dropped to the floor and began to fight. The men were held for trial.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church was sent by his congregation to offer words of cheer to those members of the Baptist Tabernacle congregation who have stood by the Rev. Daniel C. Potter in his recent troubles. Mr. Potter said he was hoarding up many hard names for some secular day.

Two burglars were captured by women Saturday. Mrs. Julia Vager met a man running from her father-in-law's rooms, at 152 Norfolk Street, and held him until relieved by a policeman, and Mrs. Sarah Gavin treated in like manner a bogus plumber she caught at 30 East Twenty-first Street, where she is housekeeper.

Arrivals at hotels and buyers.—Page 2.
Marine intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's fires.—Page 2.
Losses by fire.—Page 2.
Real estate.—Page 8.
Post Office notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 9.

MORE SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

The Burning of the Gunboat Cometa Ignored in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The marine authorities here ignore the Cometa affair, and it is impossible to learn from them what, if any, truth there is in the report that that little gunboat has been destroyed by insurgents. The military authorities profess to know nothing of the matter, and in this case their professions are believed to be true, for, in view of the antagonism between the naval and military authorities, it is considered that if the latter were in possession of facts detrimental to the navy they would not hesitate to make them known to the public. From other than official sources it is learned, however, that the reports that have already reached the United States of the loss of the gunboat are probably correct.

The official reports, issued to-day, give the details of a number of engagements between Government forces and rebels in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Havana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio. According to these reports, the troops were uniformly victorious. The rebel losses in the various engagements are placed at 37 killed, a large number wounded, and 2 captured. The insurgent camps, prefecturas, and over 100 huts were destroyed. Many families who had taken refuge in the woods were found by the troops and taken into the towns.

The Spaniards say their losses were four killed, and a Lieutenant Colonel, three Captains, three Lieutenants, and sixty-one privates more or less severely wounded.

Notwithstanding the recent announcement of the "pacification" of Pinar del Rio the official deports show that the greater number of the engagements referred to took place in that province, which is pretty good evidence that the rebels are still conducting their operations there.

The most important of the several fights took place near Guines, Province of Havana, where the troops met the rebel parties led by Castillo and Delgado.

TO BE TRIED IN BALTIMORE.

Gen. Roloff and Dr. Luis for Violating the Neutrality Law.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban Provisional Government, and Dr. J. J. Luis, who had a preliminary hearing in New York yesterday, on a charge of violating the neutrality act in connection with the shipment of men, arms, and ammunition to Cuba by the steamer Woodall, will be brought to this city for trial. United States District Attorney Marbury said tonight that instructions to that effect had been sent out from the Department of Justice at Washington.

The reason assigned for the transfer of the case from New York to Baltimore is that the steamship Woodall was purchased here and cleared from this port. Mr. Marbury will ask the United States Grand Jury for an indictment against Gen. Roloff and Dr. Luis, and it is thought that when they appear before Commissioner Shields in New York next Saturday they will be turned over to United States Marshals and brought here.

DISS DEBAR'S HUSBAND DYING

A Victim of Typhoid Pneumonia in His Chicago Retreat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—William J. McGowan, the husband of the notorious Diss Debar, is dying in a dingy room in the rear of a deserted saloon at Sixty-ninth and Sage Streets, this city. He has typhoid pneumonia and is not expected to live through the night.

McGowan took lodgings there six months ago. Ten days ago he was stricken with a congestive chill and soon declined into his present illness. He has the assistance of a Spiritualistic nurse, Mrs. Mary Thompson. In spite of the exposures of this Diss Debar woman, she met McGowan here in 1894 and victimized him. McGowan came here from Kentucky in 1892. He was a well-dressed, good-looking man of fifty-seven, and went into real estate speculations. When he fell a victim to the woman he asked a lawyer friend to draw up papers conveying all his property to her. The lawyer purposely made mistakes in the instrument which rendered it worthless. In spite of this, she squandered much of his property.

Populist Kem's Peculiar Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A curious bill, entitled "an act to restore medical freedom to the people of the District of Columbia," has been introduced in the House by Mr. Kem, a Nebraska Populist. It provides that all citizens of the District of sound mind who are not under conviction for crimes shall be entitled to the right and privilege to select their own physicians, to employ the same, and compensate them for their services. Mr. Kem has been asked to explain the necessity which exists for passing this bill, but he has so far declined to make any satisfactory explanation.

Victims of the Kishm Earthquake.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Teheran, capital of Persia, telegraphs that a dispatch has been received from Bashire, stating that 1,400 bodies of victims of the recent earthquake on the Island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, have been recovered.

The Father on His Way to California.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Rev. John Hall of New York, who has been here at the bedside of his son, the Rev. T. C. Hall, received word to-day of the death of another son, Richard J. Hall, at Santa Barbara, Cal., and left on to-night's train. The Rev. T. C. Hall is still very low.

INFATUATED WITH THE SEA

MRS. CARSON CROSSED THE ATLANTIC 250 TIMES.

She Never Missed a Trip of the Lucania After That Vessel Was Launched—Provided for the Officers in Her Will.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Elijah Carson, a most remarkable woman, died Friday night at Anamosa, Iowa. Mrs. Carson had crossed the ocean 250 times, and possessed an extraordinary record of never having missed a trip on the Lucania since that splendid vessel was launched.

For thirty years she had been traveling across the Atlantic until her face had become a familiar one not only to the officers of all the vessels of the Cunard Line, but to the Custom House officials on both sides of the Atlantic. She is said to have been received on intimate terms by the Astors and Vanderbilts and other prominent families of the country, who had long been accustomed to meeting her on her trips across the sea. Mme. Patti, the prima donna, had the strongest liking for Mrs. Carson.

Mrs. Carson was the wife of Samuel Carson of Belfast. Her name was Newell before her marriage, and her brother, William B. Newell, was a millionaire of Nashville, Tenn. Shortly after the death of her husband, in 1864, Mrs. Carson, accompanied by her daughter Elizabeth, came to America to visit her brother. This was Mrs. Carson's first ocean trip, and was the beginning of her infatuation for the sea. Mr. Newell prevailed on her to remain in America, and on his deathbed bequeathed to her $500,000 in cash and property. This formed an ample fund to permit the indulgence of her eccentric desire to be continually on the water.

It was in the year 1866 that Mrs. Carson was first at liberty to follow her penchant. She left her young daughter in the hands of friends, and took her second trip to Belfast. She returned in a few weeks, saw that her child was in safe hands, and from that time on until the day she was seized with her last illness a month seldom passed but that she took a voyage across the Atlantic.

In the year 1883 her daughter was married to Julius Rohrback, a traveling man of Chicago. Mrs. Carson then felt that she had no more family ties which would restrain her from keeping continually on the sea. Since 1886 her entire time has been spent in her voyages.

Mrs. Carson had the strongest affection for Capt. McKay and all the officers of the Lucania, and remembered them in her will. It is said Capt. McKay was bequeathed $50,000 and the subalterns sums proportionate to the esteem in which she held them. The exact terms of the will, however, cannot be learned, as the document was filed at Belfast.

Mrs. Carson was well known in Chicago. About two years ago her son-in-law, Julius Rohrbach, by the advice of his wife, made an effort to restrain Mrs. Carson from taking any more trips across the ocean. While she was stopping at the hotel here on a visit to her daughter Mr. Rohrbach went before a court and asked for the appointment of a guardian, making the statements that Mrs. Carson had already spent $250,000 in her sea voyages, and that unless a stop was put to it her entire fortune would be spent. Mrs. Carson violently fought this legal move. In her vigorous manner she announced that she would submit to no restraint, and that if her son-in-law dared to interfere with her liberty she would cut him off without a cent.

This so alarmed Mr. Rohrbach and his wife that the proceedings were dropped, and Mrs. Carson was permitted to resume her journeyings. The incident, however, had made an impression on her mind, for on her next visit to Belfast she made and had placed on record a will, in which she gave but $1,000 to her daughter, $25,000 each to her banker, at Belfast, and her agent in New York City, and the remainder of her fortune to the officers and crew of the Lucania.

Mrs. Carson made her last voyage across the Atlantic five weeks ago. On the trip out from Liverpool she was seized with an attack of pneumonia, and when the steamer reached New York she was failing rapidly. She was taken to a hotel where she remained two days, when her daughter, Mrs. Rohrbach of Anamosa, Iowa, arrived and took her West. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrbach arrived this evening from Iowa with Mrs. Carson's body. They were on their way to Nashville, Tenn., where the interment will take place Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Carson was seventy-four years old.

SENATOR GEORGE VERY ILL.

His Physicians Doubt if He Can Possibly Recover.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator James Z. George of Mississippi is lying to-night at the Garfield Hospital, in this city, critically ill. At 11 o'clock to-night he is reported as resting slightly easier than he had been during the day. His wife and family, who are at their home at Carrollton, Miss., have been summoned to his bedside and are expected to arrive to-morrow.

Senator George came to this city from Mississippi on Jan. 5 last, and immediately entered the Garfield Hospital. He was then suffering from a complication of diseases, bronchial catarrh causing him the greatest annoyance. During the past week his heart has become involved in the general complications, and it is from this source that the greatest fears are now entertained.

A consultation between Dr. Berman, his attending physician, and Dr. Frye of this city, and Prof. Olson of Baltimore, was held yesterday, and the gravest fears of his recovery were expressed. Senator George has been unwell for nearly a year, and has not occupied his seat in the Senate this session. He is over seventy years of age, and this fact militates against his recuperation.

The Reforms for Cuba.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the belief is held in official circles that the scheme of colonial reforms applicable to Cuba will be published at the beginning of February, owing to the favorable reports of the situation in the island sent here by Capt. Gen. Weyler.

Three More Bodies Recovered.

SOUTHHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 24.—Three more bodies from the wreck of the Nahum Chapin, which went ashore Thursday morning off Quogue, were picked up here to-day.

Minister Willis's Body in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—The body of Albert S. Willis, late Minister to Hawaii, arrived here to-day. The funeral will take place Tuesday.

DESIGNED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

Singular Provisions Made in the Will of Elisha Fitch of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—Elisha Fitch, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Fleming County, who died a few days ago at Flemingsburg, left a will somewhat out of the ordinary. There was no disposition of the estate, and the will made only the following requests as to his funeral and burial, which were carried out to the letter:

"In contemplation of the close of my earthly pilgrimage, I would express the following requests for the kind observance of surviving family and friends:

"First—That there shall be no embalming of my mortal remains and no funeral discourse over them.

"Second—There shall be no funeral pageant or funeral ceremony at my burial.

"Third—That all floral designs, as well as all emblems of conventional mourning in the matters of apparel and otherwise, be dispensed with.

"Fourth—That my body be simply enveloped in a burial shroud, as one representing 'who taketh rest in sleep,' and then placed in a plain and inexpensive coffin (not metallic) and thus deposited in a quiet and unostentatious manner in the family graveyard on the Cedar Hill Farm, there to remain until the trump of the Archangel shall awaken my sleeping dust.

"Fifth—That before my body is thus entombed some minister or pious friend of the family shall read to my assembled neighbors and friends the fourteenth chapter of John the Evangelist, so replete with divine consolation to the bereaved.

"Sixth—That the reading of this favorite portion of the Bible be followed by the singing of my favorite hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'

"Seventh—That these religious exercises be supplemented by a solemn invocation to Almighty God on behalf of my dear family and sorrowing friends for the saving mercy and grace which I have humbly sought on earth, and which I fondly hope to enjoy with them in heaven. Amen."

Mr. Fitch was a member of the Christian (Campbellite) Church.

POSTAL CARRIERS NEEDED.

Postmaster Dayton Wants Them for Two New York Stations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Postmaster C. W. Dayton of New York City came to Washington to-night to endeavor to secure action by Congress and the Post Office Department in behalf of the Madison Square and One Hundred and Fifth Street stations.

Since Jan. 1 the receipts of the Madison Square station have been $14,000 for stamps alone, a showing indicating that the station was well selected.

The department cannot allow carriers for the stations unless appropriations are made for carrier service. Postmaster Dayton will use his best efforts while here to show the necessity for the increased service, and he hopes to be able to secure an increased allowance for carrier service sufficient to meet the expenditures contemplated in the establishment of the two new stations.

TO DELIVER MAIL QUICKLY.

Compressed Air Tricycles to be Used in Chicago Soon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Beginning Feb. 1 several compressed air tricycles will be put in operation for local mail delivery. At least twelve miles an hour is expected of the new mail carriers.

At first the air motors will be used only for collecting and delivering mail in the suburbs, but later their use will be extended over the entire city. Horses are used at present in the suburbs, and thirty-three miles are covered in eight hours. It is expected that the motors will do this work in four hours. In construction the "motor carrier," as Inventor Hartley has named the machines, resembles the ordinary tricycle. Under the handle bars is the compressed air tank, and between the handle bars is the lever with which the motor is worked. The two wheels are in front, and between them is the mail pouch. The wheels have a pneumatic tire, and the machine is noiseless.

Mr. Hartley and Superintendent Stoll of the city delivery have worked for months perfecting the motor to the uses of the Post Office, and they believe they have solved the problem of "quick delivery."

THE MEANING OF ARBITRATION

Bishop Lawrence Rejoices in the Signing of the Treaty.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, preached in St. Stephen's Memorial Church this afternoon. He made the following reference to the arbitration treaty:

"We are this month rejoicing in a realization of a dream of the dreamers of centuries. Whether the present treaty be ratified or not is of great importance, but it is at the same time of the least importance as compared with the fact that the treaty has been seriously proposed and formulated; that it has received the signatures of the representatives of the two great English-speaking nations, and that it has been commended by the Empress of Great Britain and India to the consideration of the nations of Europe, who, armed to the teeth in mutual suspicion, are draining their wealth in the support of standing armies, and are a perpetual menace to the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of the world. That the idea of two great nations, who a year ago were almost arming for war with each other, peacefully and reasonably settling differences of the deepest moment, should be welcomed by the people of both nations, is a step beyond the dreams of even a generation ago.

"We are not optimistic enough to believe that all nations are immediately going to beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. We are, however, glad to be able to break forth into songs of joy that this new chord has been added to the harmony of peace on earth, good will toward men."

Ingersoll Declines the Challenge.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—Efforts have been made during the week to bring about a debate on Christianity between Col. Ingersoll and the Rev. Sam Jones. The Georgia evangelist is in the midst of a preaching season in the People's Temple, and the great agnostic lectured in the Boston Theatre to-night. Neither referred to the matter, and the Colonel, when asked if he would consent to debate, replied in the negative. Mr. Jones says he is ready, but, says Col. Ingersoll: "Mr. Jones does not represent any great religious body, and therefore, I shall not debate with him." So the anticipated joust is off.

SHE DANCED IN THE PULPIT

CONGREGATION IN PATERSON SHOCKED IN ITS TEMPLE.

An Entertainment Which Gave Great Offense to the Members of the First Baptist Church Last Week.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The people of the First Baptist Church are considerably worked up over an occurrence in the church last Tuesday night. They discussed it quietly after service to-day. The result was that it is unlikely there will be another entertainment before a committee of the church has seen the performance in dress rehearsal.

The entertainment was given in the church on Tuesday night to aid the fund with which the church is educating two young women for missionary work. The committee in charge of the entertainment, after engaging the local talent, thought to give the people a treat, and went to New York, where other entertainers were engaged to fill in. They told the agents through whom the entertainers were engaged just what kind of an entertainment it was to be, and, with a single exception, the performers were just the right thing.

The mar on the evening's entertainment was a young woman. She was down on the programme to recite early in the evening "The Convict's Christmas Dinner." Certainly the title sounded all right, and events proved that the words were perfectly proper and were very touching, but their effect was lost because of the attire of the reciter. When she walked upon the pulpit platform to recite she had discarded her skirts, and as the convict, according to the piece, was a man, she wore a man's clothing of the kind prisoners wear. That shocked the audience, but there was applause when she finished, although it was noticed that many refrained from expressing approval and that some questioning glances were cast on the members of the committee. These ladies and gentlemen, who had been even more surprised than the rest, were red in the face, and it is said that when the performer left the stage she was told she could not appear again in that costume.

Her second piece was about a gypsy flower girl, and when the number came around she appeared clad as a gypsy, but it was a costume such as few flower girls wear. It was all right as to length and height, but it was rather gaudy. This would have been overlooked had it not been that during the progress of the recitation she did somethnig that Baptists are not supposed to do—dance. It was not much of a dance, as dancing goes, just the suggestion of a shuffle with the toe, a hop and skip, but it was dancing. It is only a few weeks since the Rev. Mr. Brougher, the worthy pastor of the church, preached from that same platform a sermon that denounced dancing in scathing terms, and pronounced it a device of the devil to lure people from the true path. The members of the church held their breath and looked on in amazement. Fortunately for his peace of mind, the pastor was far away engaged in a duty belonging to his calling. The performer closed her piece with a swish, a shuffle, and a swing, and the affair was over. She was down for another piece, but before it came around the entertainment was cut, and the affair was ended.

The committee has been cleared of all blame, and so has been the performer. The charitable think she toned her pieces down, and honestly thought she was failing to do justice to herself, but, nevertheless, it will be many a long day before any one dances on the pulpit platform of the First Baptist Church again.

DR. JAMIESON WILL RETIRE.

He No Longer Has Any Influence in the Republican Committee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—It is reported tonight that Dr. T. N. Jamieson, Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, is about to resign that position, as a result of the recent Senatorial fight. The leaders who elevated Jamieson as their representative in the councils of the party have notified him repeatedly since the alleged betrayal of Martin B. Madden, that his usefulness as a Representative has ended, and that he may as well retire from political life before he is forced to.

Jamieson represents only the leaders, and has naturally no influence or power in controlling the party conventions, and as they refuse to permit him to represent them any longer, he has decided to retire rather than remain a member of the National Committee, with neither power nor influential indorsement back of him.

CHICAGO'S THEATRE HAT LAW.

It Was Signed by Mayor Swift Late Saturday Night.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Late Saturday night Mayor Swift signed Alderman Plotke's Theatre Hat Ordinance, and it will, therefore, become a law ten days after publication. Mayor Swift said:

"I have given a great deal of study to the question, and have concluded that the law is a good one. The Corporation Counsel has examined the ordinance, and he says there is no doubt of the city's power to enforce it. The agitation brought out by the introduction of the ordinance has had a good effect, and I am told that 95 per cent. of the women who attend the theatres now voluntarily remove their hats during the play. When it is generally known that a law prohibits the wearing of high hats in theatres, I believe there will be no attempt to violate it."

The theatre managers generally welcome the law, and all are making provisions to enforce it. Several of the larger houses will provide extra dressing and check rooms to accommodate the removed bonnets.

Forged City Paper in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Forged assignments of contractors' estimates of city work, on which $19,500 was raised, have been discovered. The paper was held by the Columbia National Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company, but neither institution will lose anything, for the reason that the amount involved has been made good by the contractor, W. J. Dunn. Mr. Dunn places the blame on a confidential clerk, who, he says, is now in the West. He will not give the clerk's name.

Frozen to Death.

BELLMORE, L. I., Jan. 24.—The dead body of Mrs. Jane Jackson, colored, twenty years old, was found in a vacant lot today, near the Bellmore Public School. She had been seen, intoxicated, last evening, and it is thought she lay down and was frozen to death while asleep.

INDIANS CAN SUE FOR LAND.

Claims for Valuable Ground on Long Island to be Tested in the Courts.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 24.—By a decision given at Riverhead by Judge Reeve, the remnant of the Montauk tribe of Indians is allowed to bring suit against the Long Island Railroad, and other corporations and persons.

The few remaining descendants of the tribe have long complained they had been cheated out of a great part of the land, and that by right the whole of Long Island east of Canoe Place Inn and some west of it, still belongs to the tribe, and that the railroad, the farmers, and the corporations which are established on the disputed land are squatters, and have no legal right there. The land is worth many millions of dollars.

WAS GOV. PINGREE ELIGIBLE?

Michigan Silver Men Say He Was Not Legally Elected.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 24.—The silver men are beginning to take quite a little interest in the proceeding instituted at Detroit to test the right of Gov. Pingree to hold both the offices of Governor and Mayor.

Their interest is due to the fact that the Constitution of the State provides that no person holding an office under the State shall execute the office of Governor. They assert that the office of Mayor is a State office, and that the Constitutional provision referred to rendered Pingree ineligible to election as Governor, and consequently votes cast for him were void, thus electing the silver candidate, Charles R. Sligh.

A BUST OF MRS. M'KINLEY.

She Will View It This Week in Bracony's Studio in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Sculptor Bracony's marble bust of Mrs. William McKinley, Jr., is finished, and Mrs. McKinley will have the pleasure this week of viewing it in the sculptor's studio, in North State Street, this city. Mr. Bracony last Summer made a bust of Major McKinley, and it was while he was working on the model of this at Canton that Mrs. McKinley yielded to his entreaties and consented to a series of sittings.

"The history of the world is written in marble," said the sculptor, while working on the candidate's bust, "and it is my ambition to let posterity know what manner of woman the President's wife was."

Bracony is well pleased with Mrs. McKinley's bust, and critics who have seen it say it is one of the sculptor's best efforts.

ALLEN MAKES A TABLE.

He Says It Shows McKinley's Election Came Through Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Allen of Nebraska has prepared a table showing the vote cast in twenty-four States at the last election and comparing the total vote of 1896 with the total vote of 1892. Mr. Allen says there was a fraudulent excess in the number of votes cast last November in the various States. He estimates that this fraudulent excess amounted in Michigan to 29,700 votes; Indiana, 39,700; Kentucky, 43,300; Texas, 46,100; Iowa, 77,500; Pennsylvania, 94,000; Ohio, 94,500; Illinois, 137,000.

Under the head "Successes of Mark Hanna" Mr. Allen groups the following States, which, he alleges, were carried for the Republican ticket by fraud: Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, and California.

He also alleges that fraud was resorted to by the Republicans in the effort to carry the States of Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas, and these States are put into a group headed "Failures of Mark Hanna."

RECEIVER DRAUGHT ARRESTED

He Sold Bonds Without the Authority of the Court.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 24.—R. D. Draught, receiver of the Florida Midland, is under arrest here, charged with cheating and swindling. The accusation charges him with issuing and selling $25,000 of bonds which were not authorized by the court administering on the property. Draught says that the money was expended on the road. The purchasers of the certificates say that they were not protected, and have not been able to get any money from the proceeds of the sale.

Draught was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Eady & Mayfield of Atlanta, who hold $2,400 of the certificates. It is said that Boston parties bought $23,000 of the certificates.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair, colder.

The barometer had fallen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and risen rapidly in the central valleys; it continues high north of Montana, and is lowest northeast of New England. The severe cold wave now extends as far east as the Ohio Valley and southward to Texas, where the temperature has fallen 20° to 40° in the past twenty-four hours. It is below freezing in Tennessee and Central Texas. It is below zero in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and 20° below zero over the Dakotas and Minnesota. Light local snows are reported from Southern New England, southwestward over the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and Northern Texas. The weather is generally fair in the Northwest, and the South Atlantic States. The indications are that the cold wave will extend eastward and southward over the Atlantic and Gulf coasts Monday. The temperature will fall to near zero from Virginia northward, and freezing weather will extend southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	32	20	20
6 A. M.	34	20	24
9 A. M.	36	23	24
12 M.	36	21	26
4 P. M.	39	22	28
6 P. M.	40	23	27
9 P. M.	41	16	20
12 P. M.	38	8	13

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23¼
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1896	37
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

EXPENSES OF THE STATE

They Are Rapidly Increasing in Amount, According to Controller Roberts.

HE SUGGESTS STRICT ECONOMY.

Recommends that the Inheritance Tax Be Graded So that Large Estates Shall Pay More—Cost of the State Charities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—State Controller James A. Roberts will submit a report, with important recommendations, to the Legislature to-morrow evening upon the financial condition of the State. He calls attention to a vast increase in State expenditures, and recommends a graded inheritance tax—the largest estates to be made to pay the largest tax. The expenditures of the State during the last fiscal year, ended Sept. 30, 1896, aggregated the sum of $26,510,425.77.

Mr. Roberts makes the increasing expenditures for the support of the State Government his leading theme, and warns the Legislature that unless its members are economical in their appropriations of the State's money for this or that purpose an increase of the State tax rate cannot be avoided. He especially dwells on the large increase in the number of State charitable institutions, plainly as a hint that the State has done about as much in this direction as it can wisely do. He says:

"In my last report to the Legislature I called special attention to the enormous proportions which the fixed charges of this State had reached, and took occasion to give prominence to the fact that unless new sources of revenue were discovered a low tax rate could never again be enjoyed by this State. A very fruitful source of income was discovered in this new excise law, which yielded to the treasury $3,564,014.98. But with this large addition to the State's resources, a comparatively high tax rate had to be made to provide the necessary funds to meet the ever-increasing expenditures. The tax rate last year was 2 69-100 mills on the dollar; with three exceptions, this is the highest rate levied for the past ten years, notwithstanding the increase of over $3,564,000 in the revenue. There is danger, therefore, that unless a determined effort is made to keep down unusual and extraordinary expenditures, the increased income from the excise law may incite a desire for appropriations, and thus raise the tax rate instead of lowering it."

Cost of Charities.

The annual fixed charges against the State for the support of seventeen State charitable institutions, twelve hospitals for the insane, forty-five arsenals and armories, twelve normal schools, three State prisons, five State canals, and the new Capitol are given as $15,271,218.05.

"This is an enormous amount of money," says the Controller, "to squeeze from the people every year, and what is worse, the indications are it will steadily increase, let the Legislature do the best it can. In view of this, and the additional fact that this department has information to the effect that your honorable body is to be asked for appropriations for more new institutions, I respectfully suggest that it is time to call a halt on new, unusual, and extraordinary expenditures, for a time at least, and enter upon the practice of rigid economy."

Mr. Roberts makes a suggestion regarding the inheritance tax which will doubtless arouse a wide popular discussion and be debated at length in the Legislature. His suggestion is that the inheritance tax be graded so as to weigh heaviest on the largest estates. He points to the inheritance tax systems of Great Britain, France, Germany, and other countries as examples of graded tax systems, and he suggests a tax of 5 per cent. on estates of $1,000,000 and less than $2,000,000, of 10 per cent. on estates of $2,000,000 and less than $3,000,000, and of 15 per cent. on estates of $3,000,000 and over. Such a graded tax system, if it had been in operation in this State during the last four years, he says, would have put the sum of $27,714,590 in the State Treasury, whereas under the present system only $8,684,187.90 was paid in.

The Controller says:: "It occurs to me also that it would be well for the Legislature to give very serious consideration to the question as to whether the collateral inheritance or transfer tax laws should not be materially amended so as to provide a graded scale that will make large estates yield very much more tax than they do now. At present an estate going to lineals, that is, heirs of the blood, pays 1 per cent., and one going to collaterals and strangers to the blood pays 5 per cent. All estate going to lineals, real and personal, under $10,000, are exempt from taxation, and only the personal property of the lineals above $10,000 is taxable. Estates of less than $500, real and personal, going to collaterals, are exempt, but both the realty and personalty of the collateral above $500 are taxed. Bequests to domestics and religious corporations and to Bishops are exempt.

It Falls on Personal Property.

"It will be seen from this that a guarding of the tax is attempted in the present law, but it is a serious question whether it does not fall far short of accomplishing that which should be attained. If an estate of less than $10,000 should be exempt, why should not one millions greater pay a higher rate than a ten-thousand-dollar estate? A large estate would certainly be less burdened by the payment of a higher rate than a small estate would be by the payment of a lesser one. The principal burden of the inheritance tax falls upon personal property. No class of property is better entitled to bear this kind of a tax than is personal. As a rule, it escapes taxation during the life of the owner. The equalized taxable value of real estate in this State in the year 1870 was $1,532,720,907; in the year 1895, the last year reported, it had reached $3,908,853,377, a gain of $2,376,132,470, or more than 155 per cent. The equalized value of taxable personal property in 1870 was $434,280,278, and in 1895 it was $459,859,526, a gain of only $25,579,248, or less than 6 per cent.

"Now it is a well-known fact that the increase in value of personal property in this State of late years has been much more rapid than of real estate, and that the amount of personal property owned here is equal to, if not more than, the amount of real estate; yet the above figures indicate a fabulous growth in the amount of taxable real estate, while, comparatively, the increase of the amount of personal property reported for taxation purposes is scarcely worth speaking about. The total amount of personal property now on the tax rolls is a trifle over one-ninth

as much as the real estate, and only a fraction more than it was twenty-six years ago.

"A significant fact bearing on this subject is that since the act imposing a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. for the privilege of organization was passed in 1880, the sum of $2,016,001,484 has been invested in the capital of corporations. This is nearly five times as much as the total amount of personal property now upon the tax rolls of the State.

Where Is All This Property?

"The question is therefore, Where is all this personal property? It evades taxation. The fact is, neither the Assessor nor the taxgatherer ever gets a chance to list personal property until death intervenes and forces a balancing of accounts; then the administrator appears, the Surrogate is visited, the will is produced, appraisers are appointed, strong boxes in bank and safe deposit vaults are opened, and hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars' worth of securities that no Assessor ever caught a glimpse of before are brought to light.

"The opportunity for just and equitable taxation is perfect under such conditions, and why should not the State avail itself of it, particularly in view of the fact that never before could it secure the opportunity? It has been maintained by eminent authorities that it would be wiser and less demoralizing if the Government should forego all attempt to tax personal property during the life of the owner, await a transfer following death, and then levy an assessment large enough to make up for the previous years of exemption. The tax, then, would be no hardship to any one. The decedent would have been allowed the use and enjoyment of his fortune during life, and the beneficiary would simply pay a fee for the privilege of receiving an estate, in the creation of which he had little or no hand. Against the payment of such a fee or tax he would have no reason to complain, as his right to receive it comes from the State, is by the grace of the State.

Owing to Government Favors.

"Another reason why large estates, particularly the personal property of such estates, should be made to pay liberally toward the support of Government in the way of an inheritance tax, is because many of them owe their very existence to favors conferred by Government in one form and another. The Government throws its strong arm around the capitalist in the shape of a protective tariff; it gives the inventor exclusive rights in the way of a patent covering a long series of years; it gives him and his friends special privileges in the shape of a corporation charter, whereby they combine large amounts of capital, and thus conduct a vastly more successful business than they could if acting individually; it gives them the right of eminent domain, by which they overrun the interests of the individual, whether he likes it or not; it grants them limited liability as members of the corporation; it permits them to issue bonds and borrow money on them for long periods, something an individual cannot do; it protects them in their corporate rights by the strong arm of the civil and military law; it protects the lawyer, the doctor, and other professional men from uneducated and unskilled competition by requiring a thorough course of study and a qualifying examination.

"In these privileges conferred by Government lie the foundation of most of the great fortunes of the country to-day. Moreover, they are largely composed of personal property, which, as already shown, very largely escapes taxation. In justice, therefore, to the mass of small land owners and taxpayers who have from year to year borne more than their equitable share of the burden of taxation, I maintain that a transfer tax upon large estates that would make up, to a certain extent, for the years of exemption enjoyed, would be simple justice.

"This whole subject," Controller Roberts says, "is one pregnant with great import from a public and patriotic point of view, and it is respectfully submitted to the serious consideration of the Legislature."

Mr. Roberts states that on Sept. 30, 1896, the State had to its credit, in banks, the sum of $4,030,046.43, but he warns the Legislature that most of this money has already been appropriated in advance for various purposes; such as the construction of the Capitol.

Investigations Are Expensive.

Once more Mr. Roberts calls attention to the large cost of legislative investigations, and suggests that a law be passed fixing a uniform per-diem rate for the payment of the expenses of members of the Legislature when engaged on such missions. As evidence that this matter is worthy of consideration the fact is instanced that from 1879 to Oct. 1 last, $823,534.51 was expended for committee expenses, exclusive of contested election cases.

Mr. Roberts recommends that State bonds be exempted from taxation, and that the State House be converted into a State financial building, containing the offices of the Controller, the Treasurer, and the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

The aggregate expenditures of the State for the support of its minor charitable institutions, he reports, was $1,020,339.02, which is exclusive of home products and profits from manufacturing. Continuing, the Controller says:

"And still another matter requiring special attention is the expenditure of public money for the permanent improvement of private property. This subject is given prominence now by reason of the fact that while the Legislature is striving to find employment for the idle convicts in the State prisons, and has enacted by Chapter 429, Laws of 1896, that, so far as practicable, the public institutions of the State shall be supplied by articles the product of prison labor; the managers of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes declare the law not applicable to their institution, and that they do not want to use prison-made stuff. The Attorney General informs me that they are right in their contention, for the reason that their institution is a private one. By Chapter 216, Laws of 1887, the sum of $40,000 was appropriated to buy a site and erect buildings for the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and $37,473 has been expended upon it since, making a total of $77,473 The fact is, practically all the money required for the land and buildings has been furnished by the State, yet the title is in a private Board of Trustees."

"As regards the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents on Randall's Island, the State has already expended $547,556.25 for permanent improvements and betterments, and I understand that an appropriation of $34,120 will be asked for this year for betterments. This property is also owned by a board of private trustees. In my judgment, this is a mistaken public policy. If these institutions are to be steady recipients of State aid for permanent improvement, the title of the property should be transferred to the State, as was done with the immensely valuable properties in New York and Kings, when those counties were brought under the State Care act for the pauper insane. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that all appropriations for these institutions other than for maintenance be withheld until the title of the property is transferred to the State."

Mr. Roberts states that there are in the Adirondack Park 2,887,000 acres of land, of which the State owns less than one-quarter, or 700,000 acres; and he commends the policy of buying lands within the Forest Preserve at reasonable rates.

Regarding the tax on racing associations, Mr. Roberts states that he is having difficulty in collecting it since the associations contend that legally they cannot be taxed on the entry fees paid upon horses to be raced; while he believes they legally should be taxed in this respect.

Mr. Roberts calls attention to the great increase in the cost of the State printing, pointing out that it has increased from $95,-025.51, in 1887, to $313,585.81, in 1896.

Mr. Roberts recommends, in view of the large number of defalcations by county treasurers, that their accounts be examined at short intervals by some State department.

In closing his report, Mr. Roberts calls attention to the interesting records in his office of the Revolutionary War, and states that progress has been made in arranging and indexing these records.

Found Unconscious from Gas.

Mrs. Charles C. Barnum, forty years old, of 338 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was found unconscious in a room full of illuminating gas at the rear of her husband's saloon yesterday morning by a man who opened the saloon to clean it. A gas jet was wide open. Mrs. Barnum recovered at the City Hospital. She had had trouble with her husband, who had been away from her two days. Mrs. Barnum said the asphyxiation was accidental.

CABINET TALK AT CANTON

PLENTY OF GOSSIP BUT NO IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Not Settled Who Shall Be Secretary of the Treasury—McKinley Said to be Thinking Seriously About Gage.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 24.—It is understood that Major McKinley practicaly has finished what might be called the sifting process of his Cabinet making, and is now about ready to make his Cabinet.

About every available man in the country has been suggested for appointment to the Cabinet, and the President-elect has had "tips" where he might discover some hitherto unsuspected timber for his Cabinet.

The New York problem of Cabinet representation probably will be solved this week. The current gossip is that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will be the New York member of the Cabinet. He is highly esteemed by the President-elect and personally is on most agreeable terms with him.

Major McKinley is more intimately acquainted with Gen. Woodford than any of the other New York men who are now talked of as Cabinet possibilities, and it is evident to those who were in Canton when Gen. Woodford was here that Major McKinley was fond of him.

Gen. Alger's appointment to the Cabinet is not regarded as certain, but the belief that he will be in it grows, and this notion is strengthened by the knowledge that ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota and Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin seem almost to have dropped, for the time at least, from the list of those who are being seriously considered.

There will be in all probability a Cabinet officer from Wisconsin, Michigan, or Minnesota, and if Mr. Payne or Mr. Merriam is not chosen, it is almost certain Gen. Alger will be, unless Lyman J. Gage should be made Secretary of the Treasury, in which event his appointment might be deemed sufficient recognition for all that general section of the country.

The doubts about Mr. Gage's political faith and economic creeds having been removed within the last twenty-four hours by the visit of a Chicago gentleman to Canton, it may be safely assumed that his appointment is being more seriously considered than ever, though it is by no means certain that he will be selected, and, indeed, the impression still prevails here that Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia is the strongest possibility.

Information received here to-day and during the last ten days makes it certain that the Senate of the United States will be favorable to the enactment of protective tariff legislation. Major McKinley says he is more interested in restoring confidence and prosperity than he is on the mere filling of offices, and a good deal of his time, which the public thinks is occupied with questions relating to patronage, is really consumed in thought and discussions bearing on policies.

TALKED WITH McKINLEY.

Nebraska Man's Story of an Interview with the President-elect.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 24.—Peter Jansen, one of the Delegates at Large from Nebraska to the Republican National Convention, is in the city direct from a visit to Major McKinley. He tells of an extended interview with the President-elect on Cabinet possibilities, and says:

"The conversation turned on the matter of Secretary of Agriculture. I impressed on him that the agricultural interests of the country wanted a man from the Middle West, and Major McKinley replied that he was satisfied a man from the corn belt was needed. The Major then said:

"'Do you know Senator Wilson of Iowa?'

"'I replied that I did, and that he was a fine man.

"'But we have some good timber in Nebraska,' I interposed.

"'That is so; I fully realize it,' said the Major.

"Then, after a pause, he said, significantly: 'It is really too bad that Nebraska went back on us. The State should have gone Republican.'

"'I took this to mean that Nebraska could not expect a Cabinet position under the circumstances, and I believe Senator Wilson will be Secretary of Agriculture. As for the Treasury, I believe either Lyman J. Gage of Chicago or Senator Cullom will be the choice."

Mr. Jansen says Major McKinley is strongly in favor of international bimetallism.

Gen. Woodford Visits Mr. Platt.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who is supposed to be Brooklyn's candidate for a place in the Cabinet of President-elect McKinley, visited Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon and had a two hours' conference.

A. H. GRIESBACH A SUICIDE.

Solicitor for D. Appleton & Co. Dead in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The remains of A. H. Griesbach, a solicitor for the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. of New York, were found on a high peak near Sunnyside, on the outskirts of the city, this morning.

He had climbed to an almost inaccessible point of rock, stretched himself at full length on the summit, and fired a bullet through his brain.

The family of Griesbach is prominent in military circles in Berlin, a brother being First Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Uhlans.

Mr. Griesbach was a man of high literary attainments, and in receipt of a handsome income in addition to a large allowance from home, which he dissipated like a prince.

KILLED BY HIGHBINDERS.

"Little Pete," a See Yup, Assassinated in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The assassination by highbinders last evening of Fong Ching, otherwise known as "Little Pete," has created a greater sensation in Chinatown than any other happening in years.

The streets in that quarter are crowded to-night with exultant members of the See Yup Society of Highbinders, who are celebrating the death of their most dreaded enemy.

It is said the murdered man was to receive $40,000 for destroying the See Yup Society, and that he was backed in his efforts by the Chinese Vice Consul, King Owyang.

The consulate is heavily guarded to-night, as it is well known that the See Yups have placed a price of $2,000 on the head of the Vice Consul.

It is understood that the assassins of "Little Peta" received $8,000 for their work.

The See Yups have been thrown into disorder by the death of their leader, but it is expected that when reorganized they will execute summary and adequate vengeance upon the See Yups.

Crusade of the Theosophists.

A largely attended meeting in the "home crusade" of the Theosophical Society of Greater New York was held last night at the rooms of the Helen P. Blavatsky Branch, 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. J. H. Fussell said the object of the meeting was to do the work now being performed by the more noted Theosophists, who are now carrying on a crusade in the Old World, and who, he said, will return to San Francisco on Feb. 11. Dr. E. D. Simpson gave a long talk, explaining what Theosophy is. Mrs. Harriet F. Fernandez told of the needs of humanity for nobler things, and how Theosopsy satisfied those desires. Harold W. Percival explained the doctrine of reincarnation. Mrs. Elizabeth Churchill Meyer spoke about the children and Theosophy, and Miss Anna M. Stabler made an address upon the power of thought. She said that thought could change the condition of the earth, and that she believed that the transferrence of thought could lead to suicide or even murder.

FIGHTING FOR OIL LANDS.

Three Claimants for Rich Petroleum Fields on the Seneca Indian Reservation Near Salamanca.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A legal battle has been begun in the courts of Cattaraugus County that will probably last several years and call for the expenditure of thousands of dollars. The point at issue is the ownership of the oil rights of the Seneca Indian Reservation, a tract of over 60,000 acres of land lying along the Allegany River. This land at the present time is supposed to be prolific in petroleum oil, and the right to mine this oil is valued at $1,125,000 or more.

Some months ago what is known as the Chipmunk region was developed, and it has been a sort of Mecca for oil speculators from all sections of the country. The Chipmunk territory is contiguous to the reservation lands, and the forty-five-degree line led the prospectors to the border of the acres of the Indians. A company under the title of the Seneca Oil Company drilled a well near Vandalia, a few miles up the river from this place, and the well proved a good producer. This well is upon Indian lands. The Seneca Company was formed about three years ago by Congressman Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia. Through the aid of a man named Barker, Mr. Hooker secured from the Seneca Nation the oil right of the entire reservation. Later this lease was ratified by Congress. This grant stipulated that one well should be drilled each year, but as no drilling has as yet been done, it is claimed that the lease is forfeited. About two months ago the Indian "Council" was convened, and for three days arguments were heard and offers entertained from many individuals and companies anxious to secure the oil right. It was at last decided to give the lease to the Seneca Oil Company, which is composed of Salamanca and Buffalo capitalists. The company then went ahead and put down the well mentioned.

Another claimant has now appeared in a company styled Shongo & Co. Shongo has a lease of a large portion of the reservation, given several years ago, and which he believes to be valid. His company built a rig near the well put down by the Seneca Company, and they were about ready to commence drilling. But one day last week men acting under the direction of the Seneca Nation of Indians appeared on the scene and leveled Shongo's rig to the ground. In the meantime the Seneca Oil Company commenced action against Shongo & Co. for trespass.

While these two companies are struggling for supremacy, a third claimant steps in and declares that the oil right cannot be leased by the Indians. This claimant is the Ogden Land Company.

The Ogden Land Company's claim is based upon the following asserted chain of titles: The fee to the lands within this reservation on the British seizure of this country rested in the Crown of Great Britain. Subject to the Indian right of occupancy, the Crown had the right to grant this fee. King James I., exercising this right, granted this fee to "The Plymouth Company." In 1682 this company was incorporated with the colony of Massachusetts, and the fee therefore vested in that colony. In the compact between Massachusetts and New York, this fee and the right of pre-emption were recognized. Congress ratified this compact and Massachusetts conveyed the fee to Robert Morris. Morris mortgaged the land to the Holland Land Company, which, by foreclosure, in 1793, became the owner of the fee. In 1810 the Holland Land Company conveyed the fee to David A. Ogden, and he sold it in shares to the Ogden Land Company. That title is now held by Charles E. Appieby of New York as trustee.

This claim of the Ogden Land Company to hold the unquestioned title of the land, subject only to the right of occupancy by the Indians, has been the subject of much discussion and of Congressional inquiry. There is little doubt that this title will stand, for in the case of the Tonawanda Reservation, under similar conditions, the Government extinguished the claim by purchase. A few years ago the Ogden claim to the Allegany Reservation could have been purchased for $200,000, but to-day the Trustee of the Ogden Company probably would not consider three times that sum as an inducement for the heirs to sell.

It is held by the Ogden Company that the Seneca Indians have a perfect right to occupy and cultivate the land, but that this right does not include ownership of the oil or the minerals, or the power to lease the land for mining purposes.

Thus a three-cornered fight has been begun in the courts for a prize that is believed to be of great value. Without a doubt the litigation will be long drawn out, and before it is concluded may find its way into the Supreme Court of the United States. Meantime the oil must remain undisturbed. It may even be that but a small portion of the disputed territory is oil-producing land, though some experts believe it will turn out to be one of the richest petroleum fields ever tapped. This uncertainty adds a zest to a contest which, whatever the decision as to ownership, gives small prospect of benefit to the poor Senecas.

A QUAINT AND BUSY BLOCK.

Infinite Variety in a Short Section of an Up-town Street.

Probably in no single block in New York can there be found a greater variety of buildings and a greater variety of trades than in Twenty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The hand of time has worked curious changes among the old residences there, and no respect has been shown to harmony or artistic effect. Originally most of the houses in the block were of the three-story brick, high-stoop variety. Now they range from a four-story and mansard down to a one-story frame structure.

Some of the house fronts are red, some yellow, others white, one blue, and two or three brown. Old-fashioned red brick walls have been covered with painted cement in imitation of brownstone; on some of the buildings an additional story of glass and wood has been erected, and in other cases roofs have been lowered and floors shifted to meet the exigencies of peculiar commercial enterprises. All of the alterations appear to have been done in a hurry. Bulging bay windows have been fastened on to two or three of the houses, apparently at haphazard, and the remodeled stone steps and basement windows have an awry appearance.

Of such variety are the commercial resources of this block that a bald-headed man without clothes could start at Sixth Avenue and come out at Broadway fully equipped with hair and modern raiment—providing he had money. There is a wigmaker, a tailor, a haberdasher, and a shoemaker almost within sight of each other. Near by are a second-hand jewelry store and a cane and umbrella shop. Perhaps the best known feature of the block is an Italian table d'hôte restaurant, chiefly patronized by the bohemians of the theatrical, journalistic, and artist class. An "Oriental smoking parlor," a German lager beer saloon, a plumber's shop, a paper flower maker, a French hair dressing saloon, and a Chinese laundry compete in a neighborly way for the patronage of passers-by, while across the street there is a theatrical agency, a stock broker's office, a music publishing house, a fashionable dressmaking establishment, bowling alley, a decorative artist, a maker of French bonbons, a dealer in privileges, a mason and builder, a quick lunch room, and a manufacturer of furnaces and tinware.

There is a saloon on the Sixth Avenue corner and a fruiterer and florist at the Broadway end of the block, and interspersed with the various shops are "furnished rooms to let."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Jan. 24.—The Belleville Business College was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000.

The Livery of Biliousness

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea, and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints, nervousness, and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

ALMOST ZERO WEATHER.

A LIGHT SNOW CAUSED MANY SERIOUS FALLS.

The Thermometer Fell from 28 in the Afternoon to 13 at Midnight—Less than an Inch of Snow.

The weather made an ambitious attempt to be wintry yesterday. Snow began to fall early, and continued fitfully or lazily throughout the day, but succeeded in lying to the depth of only nine-tenths of an inch.

The clouds were heavy enough to have done better. They made the day gloomy, and a northwest wind, averaging twenty miles an hour, made it cold and blustery. The temperature varied little during the early part of the day, but the mercury descended rapidly after 4 o'clock, reaching 13° at the street level by midnight. At the Weather Bureau office, 285 feet higher, it was 8° at that hour. The average for the day was 23¼°, the highest being 28° at 4 P. M. The barometric pressure at 8 P. M. was 29.84 inches and the humidity 85 per cent.

Falls on Slippery Sidewalks.

Though the snowfall was slight, it nevertheless made travel hazardous. Under the influence of the blasts that whistled about street corners, it was drifted into windrows at some points and left great bare patches at others, where the pavement was as slippery as ice. The police reports show an unusual number of injuries from falls.

Kate Kavanagh, twenty-five years old, of 568 West Forty-seventh Street, fell into the basement of 113 West Forty-second Street and received severe scalp wounds. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Thomas Masterson fell at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue and broke his nose. He was treated at Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Donnelly fell down and badly injured his right leg in front of 225 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Jacob Askowitz of 135 Eldridge Street fell in front of his home and fractured his left leg. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Max Lipowitz sprained his left leg by falling in front of his home, at 168 Monroe Street.

John A. Davenport was taken to Manhattan Hospital with a broken leg, the result of a fall in front of 278 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Margaret Collins of 2,476 Eighth Avenue fell on Eighth Avenue and severely injured her spine. She was taken to Manhattan Hospital.

Annie Hansen, forty-five years old, fell in front of 145 West One Hundred and Fourth Street and fractured her right thigh.

Julius Ornstein fractured his nose by falling in front of 100 Ludlow Street.

Annie Kareston was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from a broken leg. She fell in front of 66 Park Avenue.

George Smedes, sixty-five years old, of 207 East Fifth Street, fell at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. He broke his nose and was otherwise bruised. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

William Meier, thirty-four years old, fell at Third Avenue and Fifteenth Street and fractured his right leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrolman William McKearn of the Twenty-first Precinct fell in front of 332 East Thirty-fifth Street and severely injured his head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

William Conroy, thirty-eight years old, was taken to Flower Hospital suffering from the effects of a fall in front of 1,119 Second Avenue.

George Schneidif fell in front of 208 Fifth Street and sustained a fractured nose.

Edward Henherief fell at Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, sustaining a fracture of the hip. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel Bernard fell in front of 85 East Broadway and received severe contusions. He was taken to his home.

Vincenzo Dini of 509 West Broadway fell in front of 448 West Broadway and sustained a fracture of his right ankle. He was taken home.

A. Bivotone, twenty years old, a Greek, of 339 Lexington Avenue, fell at Sixty-third Street and received severe contusions on his face and body. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

From 25 to 40 Degrees Below Zero in Minnesota—Trains Stalled.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 24.—To-night's reports from every part of the Northwest indicated that last night was the coldest night in two Winters. St. Paul, about the warmest point in this whole section, registered 25° below. The range was from that to 30° below at St. Cloud, 36° below at Aitkin, and 40° below at St. Hilaire. There are no reports in yet of persons freezing to death, though suffering in the country must have been great.

The St. Paul Relief Society has been busy all day furnishing coal and other supplies to the needy. The thermometer in this city to-night is 26° below zero, and indications point to a further drop of at least 10° before morning.

Railway traffic is everywhere greatly retarded, either because of drifts or inability to keep up steam. Around Aberdeen, Huron, Milbank, and Wilmot, in South Dakota, no effort has been made for two days to clear the tracks, owing to high winds. The cuts are now full to the brim. A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train is stuck in a drift near Bonilla, S. D. Fuel has been carried to the train to keep the passengers comfortable.

Reports from points along the Missouri River indicate that there will be heavy mortality among the cattle and sheep in that section.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24.—The cold wave which reached here last night continues, the thermometer to-night registering 13 degrees below zero. All trains are delayed, but not seriously.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The coldest weather of the Winter prevails. The thermometer at 11 o'clock registered 4 degrees below zero. The snow-covered streets were deserted to-night, churches were empty, and numerous entertainments announced in various halls and theatres were abandoned. The suffering among the poor is appalling.

FORT WAYEN, Ind., Jan. 24.—This has been the coldest day of the Winter. At 7 o'clock to-night the thermometer is 7 degrees below zero, and indications are that it will go lower before morning.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 24.—This has been the coldest day Nebraska has experienced in two years. At many points the mercury registered 12° below zero, and the warmest reported was 4° below. A strong wind from the north made the cold seem more intense. The Missouri River is frozen over. The icemen who had given up hope of a crop will begin cutting to-morrow.

FOURTEEN BELOW IN CHICAGO.

Danger that the City's Water Supply May Be Cut Off.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The weather here is the coldest for years. It was never warmer to-day than 9° below zero, and at 9 o'clock to-night it was 14° below zero.

Great suffering exists, and, although no fatal freezings are reported, the cold is the indirect cause of several deaths.

Grinding, crushing, and battling against the two and four mile cribs, a large floe of ice kept the keepers and assistants working all Saturday night, to-day, and to-night, to keep the water supply of Chicago from being cut off.

If the wind rises in force to-morrow, the chances are that some extraordinary means will have to be taken to save the cribs and prevent the choking of the tunnels.

Adirondack Weather.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—At midnight the temperature in the Adirondacks was as follows: Malone, 18 degrees below zero; Tupper Lake, 15 below; Fulton Chain, 10 below; Remsen, 5 below.

MINE BUYER IN TROUBLE.

Gave a Bogus Check for an Idaho Property and Borrowed Money.

Among the permanent guests at the Bellevue Lodging House, 340 Bowery, is Col. Silas C. Taylor, a former officer, he says, of the United States Army, and the owner of a mine on Snake Hill, Idaho, worth $60,000.

About four months ago, while the Colonel was lounging in the reading room, another guest of the house asked him if it was true that he had a mine to sell. Col. Taylor said it was, and the stranger introduced himself as Charles W. Sherman, son of the senior partner of Duncan Sherman & Co., bankers, and the father of Clarence B. Sherman, head of a big firm of lithographers in New Haven, Conn. As soon as he supplemented that information by the statement that he was worth $500,000, Col. Taylor was ready to talk business.

He told of the possibilities of his mine and of the certain fortune that awaited the man who would develop it. Sherman listened attentively, saying he was looking for a speculative investment, and at last, when Col. Taylor said that rather than let so valuable a property remain unworked he would sell it for $30,000, Mr. Sherman consented to buy it at that figure. He said he had not so much money about him, but would give a check for $10,000 to bind the bargain and would pay the balance in a day or two. Taylor accepted the terms and a check on the Fourth National Bank and loaned the demi-millionaire $5 for a cab to take him up town.

At the bank the cashier said the check was no good, and since then Col. Taylor has been seeking Mr. Sherman. He found him last night and handed him over to the care of the Mercer Street police.

DEATH OF MRS. HUNGERFORD

Novelest Who Wrote Under the Name of "The Duchess."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The death is announced of Mrs. Hungerford, the novelist. She died to-day at Bandon, County Cork, Ireland.

Mrs. Margaret Hungerford, formerly Mrs. Argles, better known to the lovers of light fiction under the pseudonym of "The Duchess," was born and educated in Ireland and resided for the greater part of her life at St. Brendas, Bardon County, Cork, where she died.

A criticism in The Spectator declares her character as the character of her work. "She can invent an interesting story, she can tell it well, and she trusts to the honest, natural human emotion and interests of life for her material. She believes in them herself, and she makes her readers do the same."

Mrs. Hungerford has been writing almost continuously, since 1877, when her first work, "Phyllis," appeared. Since then, more than twenty-five two and three volume novels from her pen have appealed generally with success for public favor.

JOHN GAGER'S PALMY DAYS.

The Ruin Which Overwhelmed Him in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The visit of several detectives to this city looking for information of the whereabouts of the wife and daughter of the late John Gager, who are heirs to property in Troy valued at $60,000, recalls the romantic career of John Gager, to whose memory still stand as monuments a score of the finest houses in Poughkeepsie.

John Gager, with his wife and two daughters, came north from Tennessee after the war, and chose this city as their home. On Garden Street he built a marble clubhouse which at the time was one of the finest in the State. On the large plate glass over the entrance door was the following inscription in gold letters: "In the eventide they came unto a land where it was always eventide."

Suppers he gave where champagne flowed like water. When the generous Southerner found his money running short he tried to realize on his real estate, but land had shrunk in value, and nobody would buy. He then tried to dispose of his property by lottery. Then the final blow came which shattered Mr. Gager's fortune. This was a notification that lotteries were against the law, and the drawing could not take place. Every dollar he had in the world was tied up in the lottery scheme, and all of his property passed out of his hands. He died in poverty and was buried in an unmarked grave. Subsequently his widow endeavored to raise money to move his remains to this city, but all she could secure from her husband's palmy-day friends was $2.50.

Mrs. Gager and her two daughters removed to Trenton, N. J., and from that city to New York. Jennie, the younger, who was a pretty blonde, died in Philadelphia during the Centennial, in 1876. Mrs. Gager and her elder daughter, Julia, were known to reside in New York up to a short time ago. The property in Troy to which they are heirs was left by Mrs. Gager's brother, a man named Rossman. There are claims of $20,000 against the estate, but the detectives say there will be a balance of fully $40,000.

$300,000 Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Greenlee Brothers & Co.'s woodworking machinery plant and the Northwestern Stove Repair Company's factory, of which the Greenlee Brothers were owners, at 225 to 235 West Twelfth Street, were destroyed by fire to-night.

David B. Carse, general manager of the two concerns, estimated the loss at $300,000. The plants were only partially insured.

The fire originated in the offices on the first floor from an unknown cause. The building was a six-story structure.

Bag Found; Robbery Suspected.

A leather-bound canvas bag, such as is used by banking and railroad corporations, was found in Central Park yesterday, near Seventieth Street, east side. It had borne the number 5,206, which had been partially erased, and as a substitute, 5,505 had been painted. The lock was No. 107. Nothing was in the bag. It had been cut open. Capt. Collins of the Park police, wants to find the owner. He suspects a robbery.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.—Notice has been given to the employes of the Illinois Steel Company that all the mills will close next Monday. This announcement affects about 600 men.

MARION, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Edward B. Landon, bookkeeper of the Marion Deposit Bank, which failed several months ago, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging embezzlement of $4,000. Other arrests are expected.

MILAN, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Col. F. E. Ranking, local attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. It is supposed that financial troubles were the cause of the suicide.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24.—The Northwestern Coal Company failed yesterday, as a result of the war on coal prices that has been going on for a month. It was attached by the Maple Grove Coal Company on a claim for $18,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Rev. B. S. Conaty, rector of the Cathedral Parish in this city, has been appointed to take the place of his brother, the Very Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, as rector of the Sacred Heart Parish in Worcester.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—James McTalgue of New York City, a prisoner in the Auburn prison, was burned to death last night in his cell. A naphtha lamp, on which he was cooking his supper, exploded, throwing the burning fluid over his person. His term of imprisonment would have expired in March.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Fourteen of the seventeen members of Congress composing the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, many of them accompanied by their wives and others of their families, left Washington this morning for New Orleans, Mobile, and other places to inspect Government improvements on waterways.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24.—Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery, and Anna Howard Shaw of Philadelphia, Chapman Catt of New York, Edith Stone Blackman, and others prominent in woman suffrage work, have arrived here to attend the National Convention of the National Women's Suffrage Association, which will open here Tuesday.

DEATH OF DR. RICHARD J. HALL.

He Was the Son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall—Another Son Ill in Chicago.

Dr. Richard John Hall, a son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, died yesterday at Santa Barbara, Cal., after undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

Dr. Hall was forty-one years of age and was born in Armagh, Ireland. He studied at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1875. Then he studied medicine and surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and completed his medical studies in Vienna.

After returning to this country Dr. Hall became Porfessor of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On account of failing health he went to Santa Barbara, where he had a purely surgical practice. About a week ago he was taken ill, and was found to be suffering from apendicitis. An excellent operator was obtained from San Francisco, but Dr. Hall could not rally from the shock. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

His father had gone on to Chicago to see his other son, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, who is ill there. Yesterday the father went on to Santa Barbara.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Richard Mansfield is at the Plaza.

—J. Newton Fiero of Albany is at the Windsor.

—Raymond de Madrazo of Paris is at the Holland.

—Samuel S. Saxton of Canton, Ohio, is at the Manhattan.

—Denis Ryan of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Marlborough.

—Gen. A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati is at the Murray Hill.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, is at the Hoffman.

—Thyge Soegaard, Danish Consul at Emporia, Kan., is at the Gilsey.

—District Attorney George S. Graham of Philadelphia is at the Imperial.

—John M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance of Canada, is at the Albemarle.

—J. C. James of Albany, F. E. Baldwin of Rochester, and J. R. White of Boston are at the Savoy.

—C. S. Wheeler of Buffalo, Frederick J. Morgan of Syracuse, and J. W. Hiltman of Chicago are at the Grand.

—H. N. Barry and W. R. Bennett of Boston, and Theodore Heilbron of San Francisco are at the Everett.

—S. M. Lewis of Providence, Francis C. Adler of Philadelphia, and W. H. Kentnor of St. Louis are at the Normandie.

—Arthur J. Bennett and O. B. Dodge of Boston, Robert H. Johnston of Chicago, and G. G. Sutherland of St. Louis are at the Astor.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, and Capt. G. P. Cotton, United States Army, are at the Netherland.

—George D. Moseley of Chicago, J. B. Burr of Hartford, F. H. Clark of Boston, and John E. McCormick of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—D. R. Calhoun and H. C. Pierce of St. Louis, H. W. Fuller of Washington, A. M. Foster of Chicago, and E. H. McCullough of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Thomas Marshall of Pittsburg, George W. Bright of Columbus, Ohio; Rodney B. Smith of Baltimore, and John E. Dean of Chicago are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. E. Mills, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Connell, M. J., & Co., Butte, Mont.; F. P. Bacon, dress goods; Stuart House.

—Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces and notions, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Gauss-Shelton Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Gauss, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

—Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Klinckholm, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

—Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Hiffen, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. S. Hiffen, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; G. F. Newell, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street, Hotel Marlborough.

—Kaufmann & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery and toys; 258 Church Street, Hotel Marlborough.

—Lampher, Finch & Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.; O. P. Lampher, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

—Lewis, O. J., Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Clark, auction goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Loewenstein, B. & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Long & Riddick, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Riddick, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

—Mencken, J. S., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; G. D. Robin, crockery, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Meyer, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. N. Stern, woolens; Hotel Albert.

—Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; P. W. Stern, domestics; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

—Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, O.; C. B. Fargo, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Sampliner, A. W., & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

—Smith & Murray, Springf

DR. RAINSFORD'S SERMON

ADVISES HIS HEARERS TO BE KINDER TO MANKIND.

No Excuse for Any Christian to Make the Atmosphere Around Him Heavier with Discontent than It Is Now.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Park, was not large enough to contain the people who flocked there at yesterday morning's service to hear what the Rev. Dr. Rainsford had to say on the display of wealth as tending to arouse the poor. Hundreds stood in the aisles, while cushions were brought from the vestry room and placed on the stone steps of the chancel, to accommodate a part of the overflow.

Dr. Rainsford made a warm and conservative appeal in behalf of true Christian kindness, and at several points through the sermon dwelt on the strong contrasts of poverty and wealth, and urged his hearers to avoid all outward display of riches that might breed discontent among the poor.

"We are called upon as Christians," said he, "to learn the strong lessons forced upon us by the earthly conditions of mankind, and they can be learned in no other way, in no other school than the school of pain and growth. There is no philosophy, no religious belief, no faith, however strong, that can remove the ever-present mystery of these conditions and of the lessons to be drunk from them.

"Man's environment is absolutely of the first importance in our lives. Civilizations that have come into selfish contact with the rights of man have gone to the wall; individuals who have opposed the good of man in its broadest sense, which is the good of God, have been overwhelmed.

"What then? Where do we stand in this everlasting battle to improve and relieve and help mankind? Unless we do our best God will cover us with disaster, for His great law sweeps on, whether man lies down with the sluggard or rises up with the lark."

The preacher then dwelt on the self-righteous pride of the rich and haughty. "They are slow to see the beauty of the service of Jesus," said he, "which is so complete in both serving and allowing others to serve; in helping and being helped. Was it to point a moral to this pride of wealth that Christ owed only His last resting place in the tomb to a man of riches, while He pronounced a special blessing on the widow's mite.

"How can we arrange our lives so as to perform our duty to those about us? We think, in despair, that we cannot do much. The pain and suffering seem so boundless. The entire miseries of the world, in these times of rapid communication, are before us every day. When we can do so little, why do anything at all? We can't enlighten the ignorant millions; find work for the thousands unemployed, strike down malice, selfishness, and woe.

"One thing we can all do. We can do what Jesus did—be kind. The world has vastly grown in kindness since the days when burning at the stake was piously regarded as the proper, godly punishment for those who differed from us in belief. Compared with that age, we are a kinder race of men to-day. But what shall posterity say of us? May it not look back upon our record of supposed kindness and wonder how it was possible for us, who professed to be kind, to look quietly upon such misery as was about us and not relieve it; to even do things that made the bitter contrast between classes more intense? Remember this. As the world grows in truth and kindness, we shall be judged by more exacting standards than the world had several centuries ago.

"There is no excuse for any Christian to make the atmosphere around him heavier with discontent than it is now; to add to the friction of class and class; to make the strife and agitation between social elements worse than it was before; to make the glaring contrast between wealth and poverty more intense, more hard to bear. Let us go down on our knees and beg God to make us agents of peace and kindness to all the creatures of His hand."

AGAINST DISPLAY OF WEALTH.

Rev. Dr. Peters Says the Rich Are Only Stewards.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached last night in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. There was a large attendance, notably from the fact that Dr. Peters had espoused the cause of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford in his denunciation of the lavish display of wealth.

Dr. Peters is delivering a series of sermons on "Human Inquiries," and the third of the series was given last night, under the title, "How Shall We Know Whether We Are Christians?" In speaking of Christian character, and the self-sacrifice necessary in such a character, Dr. Peters, referring to the lavish display of wealth, said:

"Nero, Verus, and Heliogabalus expended from $240,000 to $400,000 on a single banquet. Marcus Gabius Apicius, after squandering $4,000,000 on the pleasures of the table, took poison because, having only $400,000 left, he saw starvation staring him in the face. Seneca is said to have had 500 tables, each of which was worth from $40,000 to $50,000, and while this sensual indulgence of self went on, the laborer lived on $44 a year, and the slave on 10 cents a day.

"In all seriousness, I ask, Are we not falling back into the reckless and sensual prodigalities of heathenism? Expenditures on balls, banqueting, and indecent entertainments are growing vulgarly lavish and ostentatious, while tens of thousands of our citizens are clothed in rags, shivering in the cold, crying for food. In our ostentatious display of wealth, in the gradual cultivation of taste, and the ever-widening chasm between the rich and the poor, I see a peril to our Republic. Was it not the luxurious ease and vulgar extravagance, consequent upon vast wealth in the hands of a few, that led to the downfall of Rome?

"I do not proclaim against wealth. I leave that to the envious Anarchist. But I speak as a preacher of the Gospel, and declare that you are only stewards, that money must be rightly used, not used for vulgar display, but for love of our fellowmen. Riches disjointed from the proper sympathy of man with man, are mischievous and deadly. Money held for selfish purposes, or spent in tawdry display, not only suffocates men, but tempts others to live in a style beyond their financial ability. It makes the multitude restless, querulous against society, against their more fortunate neighbors, and against God.

"That a man can do as he pleases with his money is the eternal falsehood which mothers all our woes. Sacrifice and not selfishness is life's law. The life which is not self-sacrificed in the service of others is an immoral life. Our men and women can solve our social problems by the right use of wealth, as many of them do, but wasteful, luxuriant extravagance, uniformly corrupts good manners, and lowers public morals."

IN GRACE CHURCH PARISH.

Dr. Huntington's Review of the Labors of the Year.

Annual records of Grace Episcopal Parish are always encouraging, because they tell of "lift-up" work in so many directions. The Grace Parish Year Book, just issued for 1896-7, felicitates the members of the parish on two events—the semi-centennial anniversary of the present Grace Church, and the opening of Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth Street. Speaking of work past and to come, the rector, the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., says of the chapel that the whole Settlement, for such it is coming to be called, is full of hope. Attendance at services and Sunday school has very greatly increased.

Dr. Huntington notes the good points of his "Twentieth Century Monastery," which consists of men and women who are receiving practical experience in the "rudimentary knowledge of ministerial duty, for lack of which many a young rector makes havoc of his first parish." Seven of these workers are deacons and seven deaconesses. Of these fourteen residences, four have been endowed and three more have been promised. In his appeal for $10,000 each to endow the remaining seven, the Rev. Dr. Huntington asks: "If, as we Anglicans maintain, the threefold ministry was intended from the outset, have we any right, in magnifying the 'historic episcopate,' to forget the historic deaconate?"

During the year the largest single gift to the parish was $25,000, to establish a new Summer home in connection with the parish's fresh-air work. Grace House, at Far Rockaway, has long been too small, and as it has been sold a new site is to be chosen. In connection with Grace parish out-of-door work is the Martha Home, at Sing Sing. It does not belong to the parish, but it works with it, and does a vast amount of good.

It is an interesting coincidence that the first couple to be married in the present Grace Church still live, and out of their celebration of their golden wedding grew a Grace Church Golden Wedding Fund, the income of which decorates the church chancel at Easter. Of this Dr. Huntington observes: "Little bits of sentiment like this contribute to the poetry of life, and American life can stand a good deal of this sort of enrichment without being the worse for it."

The number of women in the various art schools of New York is very large, most of them from interior cities. Grace Church provides an attractive club for them, which, during the past year, has been named the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Art Students' Club. The rooms, located in the parish house, are delightful, and the club's membership is increasing.

Of church work in general, the rector says: "Midway between the optimist and the pessimist of our day stand those who are coming to be known as the meliorists. They have no easy formula for bringing in the golden year instanter. On the other hand, they have no notion of sitting down disconsolate, giving as an excuse that things are really so very, very bad that there is 'no use trying.' They believe that, unsatisfactory as our present social conditions are, they might conceivably be a good deal worse, and that is the part of courage and faith to aim at making better what cannot on the moment be made best. This is a middle way of which the Christian Church has no reason to be ashamed, and to which, even in the face of the scoffs and taunts of those who think her a 'slow coach,' she will do well to cling."

A new and interesting "lift-up" agency of the parish—it has so many that few can be named—is the City History Club. It establishes classes for the study of New York institutions and history with the idea of arousing a deeper sense of responsibility and more public spirit among its citizens. In one place a class of twenty-seven boys was given systematic instruction in local history and the duties of citizenship, visits to the navy yard and other points, photographs being employed to add to the interest.

The Sunday evening services at Grace Church, under charge of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, continue to be well attended. The parish has about 1,500 members, the baptisms last year numbering 184.

STUDENTS' MISSION WORK.

Annual Convention to be Had at the Theological Seminary.

The missionary spirit among students in Protestant Episcopal colleges and seminaries in the United States and Canada led, some few years ago, to the organization of the Students' Missionary Association, with members in about twenty institutions. Representatives from most of these colleges are to meet in convention—the tenth annual—in the chapel of the General Theological Seminary, at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in this city, on Feb. 4, 5, and 6. The address of welcome will be by the Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., and the charge to the students by the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of South Dakota.

On Friday and Saturday mornings there will be celebrations of the holy communion at 7 o'clock, followed by morning prayer at 8 o'clock. Among the speakers who will be heard are Albert L. Whittaker of Berkeley Divinity School, who will take "A Broad View of Missions"; Ransom Church of Hobart College, "Knowledge of Particular Fields"; W. A. Sparks of Trinity College, "Children in Mission Work"; J. Khadder of King's College, Nova Scotia, who will tell of Bishop Blythe's work in Jerusalem; F. A. Wright of Philadelphia Divinity School, "Missionary Spirit and Church Unity"; Walter J. Lockton of Seabury Divinity School, "Two Mistakes of Missionary Work"; William W. Craig of Montreal, "Divine Justice and Heathenism"; F. W. Ambler of the University of the South, "Missions Among Negroes"; C. E. Hutchison of Cambridge Divinity School, "Change of Emphasis in Mission Work," and Upton Beall Thomas of Alexandria Seminary, "True Consecration."

On Friday evening missionary addresses will be given by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, general agent of the City Mission Society; the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, for some years at work in the Brazil mission field, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Langford, General Secretary of the Episcopal Foreign Missions Society. On Saturday evening there will be addresses by the venerable Archdeacon Kirkby and the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., rector of Calvary Church.

Baptist Young People's Union.

On the first of March, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, so long District Secretary in this city of the Baptist Missionary Union, goes to Chicago to become General Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union, and editor of The Baptist Union, the newspaper organ of the union. This Baptist Union is a federated body, and includes all organizations in all congregations. It may therefore include a Christian Endeavor Society or a Covenant Band. Baptists believe that there is a possibility of the waning of the enthusiasm upon which so many young people's societies are founded. They say enthusiasm is good as far as it goes, but that it does not go far, unless fed by education.

The Union's Christian culture courses, which occupy so large a part of the union's work, and in the direction of which the Rev. Dr. Chivers's future labor will in great degree lie, are taken by thousands all over the country, 11,000 sending in last year's papers to be examined. Each course covers four years, and may be taken by anybody, Baptist or otherwise. One of the courses is conducted by a professor in the University of Chicago, and it aims to read the Bible through in four years, with numerous comments. Another course has the subject of missions and their needs, for four years, and the advanced course takes up principles, with especial reference to their application to Baptist views and practices. This advanced course read last year about preparations for the Messiah. This year it is reading about the dawn of Christianity.

The union holds an annual meeting at Ambrose Park, in Brooklyn, this year, and a local committee is already at work upon details.

To Extend the Reformed Church.

The Reformed Church was the first church organized on Manhattan Island, and the historic Collegiate Reformed Church of this city has enjoyed a prosperous and influential existence since the year 1628. From this centre the Reformed Church has spread, with incoming immigration and growth of population, over Long Island, Staten Island, the State of New Jersey, up the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, and in contiguous neighborhoods. Its strength is in these localities.

In recent years, more than formerly, much attention and effort has been given by the ministers and members of the Reformed Church to its greater extension here in the East as well as in the West, where, through immigration from Holland, its growth has been rapid. Realizing the need of mutual conference and greater concert of action, the Classes of North and South Long Island, Westchester, and New York, embracing the churches in this city, Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester County, numbering about 100 in all, are to hold a joint meeting to-morrow at the Reformed Church Building, 25 East Twenty-second Street, this city, to confer on the subject of church extension.

Revival Services in Brooklyn.

Commencing this evening, a series of evangelistic meetings will be held in Bethany Chapel, Hudson Avenue, near Myrtle, Brooklyn. The following speakers have been secured for the first week: Sunday evening, the Rev. J. Douglas Adam of the Reformed Church on the Heights; Monday, the Rev. G. N. Makely, minister in charge at Bethany Chapel; Tuesday, the Rev. J. Douglas Adam; Wednesday, the Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church; Thursday, the Rev. Charles Herald of Bethesda Church. There has been much spiritual interest in connection with the regular means of grace, and beneficial results are confidently expected from these special services.

For Work on the East Side.

The lower east side in New York City is to have a new Settlement, differing from those already in existence in that it will give greater emphasis to the teachings of Christ, and it is therefore to be called the Christian Settlement. Workers for it are to be secured, if possible, among Christian young men in the various Eastern colleges. The claims of this Settlement work are to be presented to the upper class men by the Rev. R. S. Hulse of the pro-cathedral, in Stanton Street. Early in February he goes to Harvard, and later will visit, in the order named, Brown, Yale, Trinity, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, Lehigh, and Lafayette. This search for Settlement workers is undertaken by the College Committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Missionary Home in Santos.

A non-sectarian religious institution, known as the American and European Sanitarium, has recently been opened, free, at Santos, Brazil, for the benefit of the scores of neglected and disabled American and European seamen who are left, from time to time, at that place without money or friends. Scores of them have died there, unknown, from yellow fever, which is always prevalent at that place. The sanitarium cares for these by giving them work when possible, and assists them in returning to their homes.

Missionaries will not stay in Santos, and business men will not sleep there because of the poisonous atmosphere. Henry C. Smith, formerly United States Consul there, is head of the home.

Cooper Union Revival Meetings.

The noon meetings in Cooper Union during the past week have been attended by large audiences, and inquirers have crowded the ante-room at the close of each service. This week the meetings will be changed from noon to 3 P. M., the doors opening at 2:30. The Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach, and J. H. Burke, assisted by a chorus, will sing each day. The subject for to-morrow afternoon will be "Pentecost to be Repeated." It is proposed to make the meetings for the next two weeks specially preparatory to the coming of Dr. F. B. Meyer of London, who will preach twice a day in Carnegie Music Hall, beginning Feb. 8.

Henry L. Bulkley's Funeral.

Funeral services for Henry L. Bulkley, who died on Friday last, took place at 232 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Van Slack, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, officiated. After the services the body was taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for burial. Mr. Bulkley was born in Fairfield, Conn., eighty-four years ago, and moved to this city in early boyhood. He was the pioneer contractor of New York, and built the first sewer, which ran through Peck Slip. He also became an extensive builder, and was the first to erect on speculation blocks of houses, which he built in Forty-seventh Street, from Third Avenue to Seventh Avenue. Mr. Bulkley was a charter member of Jamaica Lodge, F. and A. M., and had been a Mason for sixty years. He had been a member of the Sons of Temperance since 1844. Fifteen years ago he moved to Brooklyn. He is survived by his widow and six children.

Y. M. C. A. Musical Service.

An extra service for young men, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, was led by State Secretary George A. Hall. A musical service was given by the Gounod Choral Society, composed of 100 young men, members of the association. The programme included anthems and hymns.

THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.

A Russian Ceremony Which Was Performed in This City.

The feast of the Epiphany, which was celebrated by the Russian orthodox clergy in this city last Monday, by the blessing of the waters of the East River, is one of the most important religious festivals in orthodox Russia and other countries that adhere to the Greek Orthodox Church. It is believed to celebrate the beginning of Christ's ministry, when He was baptized by John in the River Jordan and the Holy Spirit descended upon Him in the shape of a dove.

The festival is called by many Russians the Feast of the Baptism. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the sun rises to the joyous and enlivening peals and chimes of bells. The churches are thrown open, and the priests assemble in their gorgeous robes, heavily embroidered with gold and silver, according to the ranks of the ecclesiastics, and processions go to the nearest river or stream. The acolytes carry crosses and pictures of Jesus and Mary and the Saints, and then follow the priests bareheaded, and the trained choir—for all Russian church music is vocal, no instrumental music being allowed—chanting the hymns of the day.

In St. Petersburg the Baptism, or the Jordan parade, is a grand one. Soldiers line all the streets to the Jordan pavilion, erected on the ice in the River Neva, opposite the palace, from the windows of which the members of the imperial family watch the services. On come the great concourse of Bishops, priests, deacons, and choristers, the fragrant smoke of incense from innumerable censers rising upward, and the air filled with the rich voices of the choirs and of the multitudes who have all been taught their church music from their infancy. Grand mass is celebrated at the pavilion, a hole is cut in the ice, and the great cross is dipped in the icy waters, and then all the banners are sprinkled with the blessed water.

In Moscow and other inland towns the religious enthusiasm is even greater. The Russian is by nature a religious being, and such festivals have a tendency to arouse all his religious emotion. After a large hole has been cut in the ice in the river and the water has been blessed, young and middle-aged men often plunge into the icy water so as to be thoroughly enveloped in the blessing. The men of strong physique escape without any injury to health, and often seem to be benefited by the cold bath.

Not only are streams blessed by the clergy in Epiphany, but also all wells and cisterns in houses; and popes, accompanied by acolytes, go from house to house blessing the water with the cross. This is, however, a day of trial for dissenters from the Russian Church, and there are nearly 15,000,000 of them in the country. Many of these are nominally church members, but nevertheless the orthodox cross is an abomination, and they will not tolerate it if they can help it. The dissenter must welcome the priest to the house, but if he can prevent his water being blessed with an orthodox cross by the payment of a sum of money he will gladly do so. He has to be very cautious and diplomatic, for should the priest happen to be a fanatic and denounce him, the dissenter's chances of being ruined and deported to Siberia will be excellent. However, he takes the chances, and there are many of the inferior clergy who are poorly paid, and are willing to accept a fee in return for which they simply invoke a blessing upon the house, and depart.

For a good many years past Russians having been making pilgrimages to Jerusalem in large numbers, and on Epiphany a thousand or more go down to the river Jordan where the ceremony is performed at what is supposed to be the identical spot where Christ was baptized more than 1,900 years ago. The clergy stand at the river edge where the ground slopes rather gradually toward the middle of the river and bless the waters. Then there is a rush of men and women into the river, those who cannot swim remaining in the shallow part, and the swimmers striking out to battle with the swift reddish current.

The Cost of Telephone Service

is but a small percentage on the returns it yields and the saving it effects in the conduct of a business.

Any telephone subscriber who has had moderate experience in the use of the service will confirm this statement and furnish examples.

17,000 Telephone Stations in New York.

Minimum Rate, Direct One Line, 600 Local Messages $90 a year

Party Line $15 a year less.

New York Telephone Co. 18 Cortlandt St. 115 W. 38th St.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI HERE

He Sang the Pontifical Mass at St. Agnes's.

The solemn pontifical mass was sung yesterday morning at 11 o'clock by Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, who came from Washington for the purpose, at the Church of St. Agnes, Forty-third Street, near Third Avenue.

The coming of the Apostolic Delegate, the representative of the Pope, is regarded as the greatest honor ever conferred up on the people of St. Agnes's Parish, and the church was completely filled, hundreds failing to gain admission.

Archbishop Corrigan presided in the sanctuary at the mass, and was assisted by the Very Rev. Father Dyer, the Rev. Dr. McSweeny, the Rev. Father Healy, Father Colton, Dr. Rooker, Bishop McDonnell, Bishop Farley, Mgr. Mooney, and the Very Rev. John Baudenelli.

The sanctuary was elaborately decorated with flowers, lilies predominating, and ablaze with hundreds of lights.

The Rev. Father Brann, rector of St. Agnes's, made the announcements, and closed with expressions of gratitude to the Delegate and Archbishop Corrigan. He announced that the relics of St. Agnes will be exposed for veneration each evening during the week. "If it were the hat of George Washington," said Father Brann, "every lady in the audience would come forward and kiss it out of respect to that great man. In like manner they may kiss the relics of that saint in whose honor we are assembled to-day."

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Alexander Doyle, C. S. P., leader of the Paulist Fathers in America. The soloists were Miss Marie G. Keyes, soprano; Miss Margaret G. Keyes, alto; George W. Campbell, tenor; John J. Campbell, basso; S. Van Praag, violinist.

At vespers last evening the Rev. James H. McGean, rector of St. Peter's Church, preached the sermon.

Desk Made by McKane and Others.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 24.—What is probably the handsomest desk in New York State now graces the office of Warden O. V. Sage of Sing Sing Prison. It is of the ordinary hill-top pattern, and was built in the prison. The construction of the desk was partly the work of John Y. McKane. In addition to the ordinary pigeonholes, drawers, and closets, it has compartments which may be opened only by a person knowing how. After McKane had finished his portion of the work, the desk was taken hold of by Giovanni Carbani, another convict, who, after graduating from the Academy of Arts in Rome, became known there as one of the finest wood carvers in Italy. The result was some of the finest wood carving seen in some time. Then a third convict, who is a wood polisher, completed the desk by giving it a polish.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Insurance Company of America.

21st Annual Statement

Home Office . . . . . Newark, N. J.

Life Insurance for Men, Women and Children, Ages 1 to 70.

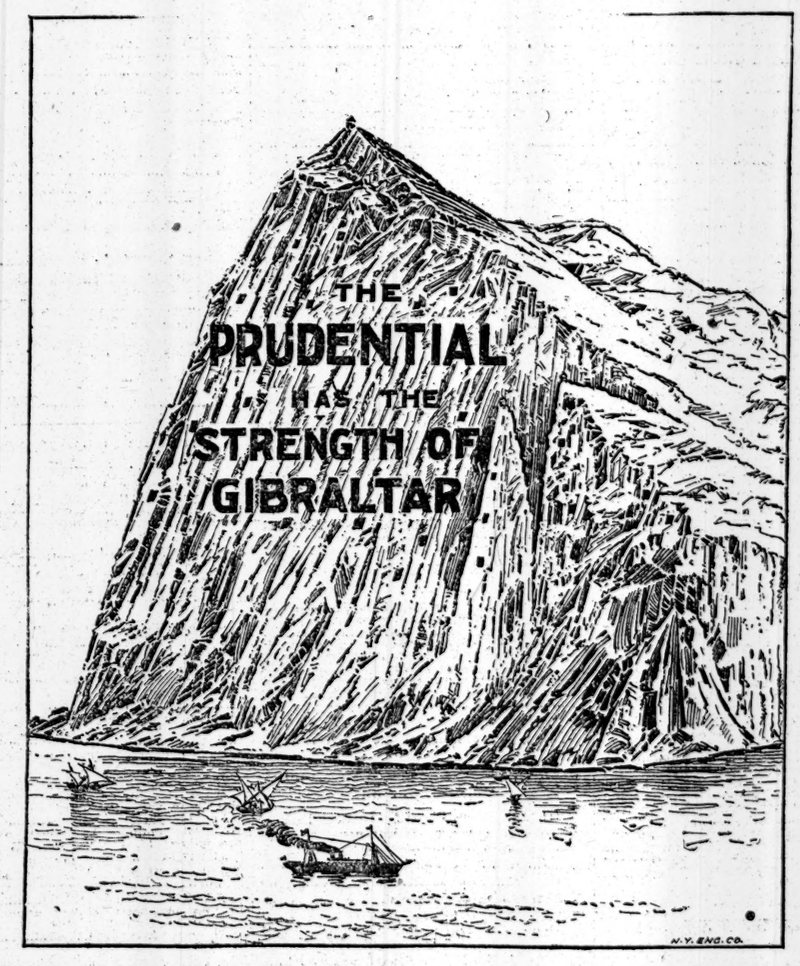
JANUARY 1st, 1897:

ASSETS:

Bonds and Mortgages,	$8,410,080.21
Real Estate,	2,850,476.64
Rail Road Bonds, (Market Value)	5,091,277.50
Municipal Bonds, (Market Value)	1,450,663.65
Cash in Banks and Office,	928,899.57
U. S. Gov. Bonds, (Market Value)	110,500.00
Interest and Rents, due and accrued,	234,959.7
Loans on Policies,	96,196.69
Deferred Premiums and Premiums in course of collection,	368,773.98
TOTAL,	$19,541,827.95

LIABILITIES:

Legal and Special Reserve on Policies,	$15,414,368.00
All other Liabilities,	93,343.02
Capital and Surplus to Policy-holders,	4,034,116.93
TOTAL,	$19,541,827.95



RECORD OF 1896.

Increase in Assets,	$3,761,673.64
Increase in Surplus,	724,279.88
Increase in Premium Receipts,	1,436,877.05
Increase in Interest and Rents,	146,458.02
New Insurances written, over	129,000,000.00
Paid Policy-holders, over	4,400,000.00
Paid Policy-holders to date, over	26,000,000.00
Policies in force, nearly	2,500,000.00

Five Years' Steady Sweep Onward.

	Dec. 31—1891.	Dec. 31—1896.	Increase in 5 Years
Assets	$6,889,674.32	$19,541,827.95	$12,652,153.63
Surplus	$1,449,057.06	$4,034,116.93	$2,585,059.87
Income	$6,703,631.63	$14,158,445.53	$7,454,813.90
Insurance in Force	$157,560,342.00	$320,453,483.00	$162,893,141.00
Interest Earnings	$290,348.97	$825,801.85	$535,452.88

The Prudential issues, in its Ordinary Branch, Whole Life, Limited Payment, and Endowment policies under every approved form.

Joint life or Partnership policies, especially valuable to business firms, may be obtained from this Company, as also Annuities on male and female lives.

Policies from $1,000 up to $50,000 granted in this Branch. Premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, as agreed upon. Policy-holders participating in profits unless otherwise arranged for.

The Prudential now issues all Industrial (weekly premium) policies on the profit-sharing plan. The most liberal Industrial contract in the world.

Special Advantages to persistent members through Additional Benefits after five years and Cash Dividends after fifteen years.

Equitable provision through Paid-up Insurance or Cash Surrender Values in case of lapse.

The Insured under an Industrial policy is thus placed on the same footing as the holder of policies for large amounts.

The great Prudential principle of retroaction has been applied, as far as possible, to old policy-holders. Cash Dividends for policies issued in 1877 and 1882 and Additional Benefits payable under Regular Industrial policies which have been in force five or more full years at time of death.

$1,260 of Assets for Every $1,000 of Liabilities.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President. EDGAR B. WARD, Second Vice President and Counsel. FORREST F. DRYDEN, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE

Manufacturing Must Be Encouraged, that We May Remain a Seller in the World's Markets.

RECIPROCITY A STRONG FACTOR

Concentration of Capital and Working Interests, with American Steamers — Views of Charles R. Flint.

During the first century of our National existence the energies of our people naturally were devoted to the development of our great and varied resources. The result is the best and most extensive systems of river and lake navigation, more miles of railroad than are possessed by all other countries, and the fact that the greatest commerce in the world, under conditions of absolute free trade, is conducted between the States of the United States. We have a productive manufacturing capacity largely in excess of our needs, consequently the extension of our export trade is now of special interest.

Recent periods of depression have caused us to appreciate the safety of a commerce dependent upon a widely distributed market. Large exports tend to keep the balance of trade in our favor, while enabling us to obtain what can be better produced abroad. A demand for export is most beneficial in times of depression at home, and sustains our industrial organizations when they are most in need of help. If it had not been for the foreign orders received during 1893 and 1896, many factories that continued running would have been forced to close, and laborers dependent on daily wages would have been thrown out of employment at a time when, owing to the general depression, they could not have found work. The best guide we have as to the volume of domestic trade—our bank clearings—during August, September, and October last were 20 per cent. less than those of the corresponding months of 1892, while the exports of our manufactured products, notwithstanding the war in Cuba, were 72 per cent. more.

How Can We Increase Our Exports?

The vital question is: How can we increase our exports? While the importance of financial and freighting facilities must be considered, in general the foreign order goes to the lowest bidder. Therefore, in seeking foreign trade, we must compare our manufacturing costs with those of our competitors. Wages are lower in Europe than in the United States, but, on the other hand, we have been more progressive in the adoption of economical methods of manufacture and organization, the labor-saving implements and machinery in the United States having a greater producing capacity than the combined populations of China and Japan. We must, therefore, principally rely for our position in the world's market upon the inventive genius of our people, and our ability to keep in advance of our competitors depends upon the creation and use of labor-saving devices and superior organization. In the near future there will undoubtedly be more aggressive competition than heretofore, and the employment of the low-priced labor of Japan and China, in connection with machinery and cheap transportation, is likely to become an important factor.

It is probably an unpopular statement, but none the less true, that this country will not continue to be a large seller in the world's markets in competition with the countries of cheap labor, unless we not only permit, but encourage, centralization in manufacture. Our wages must be reduced to rates paid by the manufacturers of Europe or Asia, or equivalent economies must be secured by superior organization, which involves the use of labor-saving methods and devices. Such organization in most industries can attain a high state of efficiency only by centralization. The countries of low-priced labor practically control to-day the production of those articles the manufacture of which cannot be centralized to advantage.

The Wage Earners' Advantages.

At this juncture, while the same conclusion would be reached if considered on purely economic lines, one should take a broader view than that based solely on trade competition. The maintenance of the present high standard of American citizenship is largely dependent upon the continued distribution of wealth through the payment of high wages. Never in the history of the world have the masses enjoyed such advantages as are possessed to-day by the wage earners of this country. The savings bank deposits amount to $1,800,000,000, or more than all the money issued by the United States Government. So large is this amount that in times of depression the fears of financiers are aroused, knowing that through savings bank withdrawals the wage earners could take away enough money from the mercantile banks to stop the movement of commerce and manufacture. Recent panics have been properly called "rich men's panics." The American workman receives wages sufficient to enable him to send his children to the common schools. He has time to read the newspapers and the money to buy them. He keeps informed of current events, and the world's estimate of his patriotism, his integrity, and his judgment is best expressed when it is said, in times of emergency, that "we can depend on the good sense of the American people."

Not only does the centralization of manufacture protect the American workman against the competition of pauper labor, but it will enable our "infant industries" to become independent of protection, and command an important place in the trade of the world. To illustrate, reference may be made to some prominent and successful organizations.

The Standard Oil Company, by securing a large market at home and abroad, and by adopting original methods of transportation and manufacture, has reduced the cost of the products of petroleum by a very large percentage. To-day the company is exporting oil to countries where there are flowing wells, and also to China and Japan, and is the largest exporter of manufactured products in the world. Notwithstanding it receives no protection on its main products, it has contributed over $100,000,000 of gold to the settlement of our foreign accounts during the past three years, when we have been so much in dread of gold exports. Its policy has been to depend upon reduction in the cost of manufacture. Instead of availing itself of the monopoly granted by our Government under patents, reliance has been placed on improved manufacturing methods made possible by increased production. To increase production, prices have been reduced—in one case 70 per cent., although the product was fully protected by patents.

Economies of Centralization.

The economies of centralization are also well illustrated by a recent organization known as the American Ordnance Company. There were five shops, with five Superintendents, five accountants, and the general expenses of running five separate establishments. There were several companies, each with a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and bookkeeper. There were many patent lawyers and lawsuits; now the entire business is within one inclosure. There is but one corporation, and but one Superintendent; the best machinery is put in place and inferior machinery discarded, resulting in much higher efficiency. The lawsuits have come to an end, because the conflicting patents are now owned by the one corporation. Such centralization has permitted the employment of higher ability. The standard of manufacture is now as high as, if not higher than, that of Krupp, Armstrong, and Canet, so that this country is at last in a position to compete with Europe in supplying foreign Governments with rapid-firing guns and automobile torpedoes.

The lumber business is one of the industries which, in general, is not a good field for combination, as the sawmills must be situated where the logs can most easily be delivered. Yet certain advantages are secured through logging and sawing lumber on a large scale, which are perhaps best illustrated by the fact that lumber is cut in Michigan, shipped by lake and rail to New York, and thence transported to Africa, New Zealand, and the Argentine Republic. It is also shipped to the mouth of the Amazon, and thence through a forest for 1,000 miles, and at its destination is found to be cheaper than native lumber cut on a small scale.

In the recent consolidations of manufacturing which have embraced most of the companies in each industry an opportunity has been offered for obtaining comprehensive and accurate statements of comparative costs which were not available heretofore. Such comparisons have shown that the relative conditions in manufacture were as varied as the relative conditions of the concerns themselves. In most cases each organization had some point of advantage over the others, which, under a union of interests, was adopted for the general good. In almost every industry it has developed that some companies were manufacturing at such a disadvantage that, under the law of "the survival of the fittest," it was only a question of time before they would be forced to the wall. Such concerns in the struggle not only resorted to the making of goods that were the counterfeits of honest goods, but, in order to meet the superior conditions of rival corporations, cut down the wages of the day laborer.

In this process of centralizing manufacture, ownership, instead of being in the hands of a few, has become more widely distributed. In most of the great industrials the profits are divided among twenty times as many persons as were originally interested in the constituent companies. Instead of attempting to interfere with these organizations, we should in every way facilitate them; the demagogue may as well endeavor to create prosperity by undermining confidence in the standards of value as by attempting to stop the natural evolution of economic manufacturing.

Nearly fifty years ago the English parliament passed laws granting the absolute right to associate for business purposes, without restriction as to the number of persons, the amount of capital, or the nature of the business. The amount of new capital created in England during the past six months, principally industrials, is £76,306,961. Such associations have greatly increased England's prosperity and greatness and have contributed largely to her supremacy as the financial and commercial centre of the world.

Europe's Financial Advantages.

There is no question as to our capacity to produce goods of a quality and at a price to secure foreign orders. We are particularly able to supply the wants of rapidly developing countries like our own, having in our own experience met and solved the many problems that inevitably arise in new countries. Europe, however, has an important advantage over us in financial facilities. The banks of England, France, and Germany, in which their leading merchants and manufacturers are Directors, have branches in all parts of the world, while there is not one bank or branch controlled by Americans in any of the neutral markets. In 1889, when, by an act of our Congress, the International American Conference met at Washington to determine plans for the extension of inter-American trade, the representatives of the eighteen American republics unanimously recommended the establishment of an international American bank, under the laws of the United States, with branches in all of the American republics, and practically pledged the co-operation and support of their Governments. Secretary Blaine indorsed this recommendation, and President Harrison, in a special as well as in a general message to Congress, recommended the granting of a charter. Instead of promoting and encouraging legislation favoring financial facilities for our foreign trade, Congress undermined confidence in the stability of the American dollar by silver legislation and by refusing to grant necessary relief to the Treasury. Fortunately, the financial issue was submitted to the people at the late election, and the decision, final and satisfactory, has re-established confidence, but the agitation was for a time prejudicial to our foreign trade. The most natural markets for our manufactured products, and those which ultimately will be opened to us by systems of railway transportation, are those of South and Central America; and it is particularly advisable that we should avail ourselves of the opportunity opened to establish banking agencies under the control of Americans to facilitate the placing of our products in those markets.

American Steamers Needed.

We also require independent transportation facilities. Every steamship flying the American flag is a commercial traveler for the American farmer and manufacturer. When American lines of steamers are established between the United States and the countries to the south of us, they should be run under a plan of co-operation with our Southern neighbors; half of them should fly the flags of South American republics, and the other half the Stars and Stripes. All the countries interested should make liberal payments for the foreign mail service. This the South American republics have heretofore done, and, it appears, are ready to continue.

Our export trade was stimulated by reciprocity treaties, although they were in operation but a short time. After the initiative taken by our Government in canceling them, it may be difficult to re-establish reciprocity, but, as we are the largest consumers of South American products, admitting over 96 per cent. free of duty, it is but natural that we should ask reciprocation, favoring the consumption of our products. Reciprocity is a common ground on which the protectionist and free trader meet. It is the highest development of the policy of protection, extending the wall of protection from around the States of the United States to the States of the Americas. If extended to its utmost limits, it would end in free trade.

In the foregoing I have referred especially to our manufacturing interests. The same principles of economical management largely apply to agriculture, for to-day successful farming is carried on by machinery. The farms of New England, like the small factories, are being gradually abandoned, because they cannot successfully live in competition with the great farms of the West. Our ability to compete with the production of wheat in India, where the wages in many localities are equal to but 5 cents per day, is owing to the fact that, through the inventive genius of our people and the carrying on of farming on a great scale, we have been enabled to substitute for pauper labor agricultural machinery and implements.

Becoming More of a Manufacturing Nation.

The United States is yearly becoming more of a manufacturing nation. The exports of domestic manufactures for last year reached 26.47 per cent. of the total exports, representing a gain since 1880 of 14 per cent., while exports of agricultural products declined 13½ per cent. during the same period.

The exports of manufactured goods from the United States amounted

In 1860 to	$40,345,892	In 1893	$158,023,118
In 1870	68,279,764	In 1895	183,595,000
In 1880	102,856,015	In 1896	228,489,893
In 1890	151,102,376		

Although the preceding statistics show that we have made steady progress in our export trade, it is but small comparatively, the exports of England, Germany, and France, chiefly manufactured products, amounting to $8,000,000,000.

The United States has the opportunity and is in a position to supply the agricultural countries with manufactured products as well as to furnish food to the countries of dense population. We are free from the drain in money and men necessitated by standing armies. We are favored by every variety of soil and climate, by inexhaustible mines of metal and coal, by great forests, by the best facilities of inland transportation in the world. We are a Nation of progressively intelligent people, experienced in the development and utilization of our vast resources, endowed in marked degree with inventive genius, untiring energy, and concentration of effort. If, with all these advantages, our lawmakers do not attempt to substitute legislative enactments for natural laws, if they do not attempt to create false standards of values and to arrest the natural evolution of economical production which is now working itself out through centralization, our cuntry is destined to win still greater victories in the industrial wars of this industrial age.

CHARLES R. FLINT.

His Trouble Was Insomnia.

John Graupert, sixty-five years of age, was found hanging to the transom of the door of his bedroom early yesterday morning. He lived with his son-in-law at 230½ Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. For several months past he had been troubled with insomnia, and was nearly crazed from loss of sleep.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

LEADVILLE'S NEW TROUBLES

The Pumps of the Maid-Henriette Mines Have Been Closed.

DAMAGE TO MANY INTERESTS.

Efforts to Bring the Strike to an End—Sudden Wealth for Two Poor Men—Transfer of the Cowenhoven Tunnel.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 24.—The crisis in the troubles which Leadville has undergone since last June has been reached, and a calamity far worse than the strike of the metallic miners here has overtaken the camp. For the first time in fifteen years the immense pumps of the Maid-Henriette, that have drained the big mines on Carbonate Hill, the great wealth centre of the Leadville district, have been pulled and the pipe lines connecting them removed. The result of this move will be the flooding of all the mines in the down-town district and the richest in the camp, such as the Mahala, Small Hopes, Wolftone, Mikado, Mariam, and Welden, which have produced ore running as high as 11,000 and 12,000 ounces in silver to the ton.

The water is now rising in the shaft of the Erin at the rate of thirty feet every twenty-four hours, and unless there is a change in the situation within the next few days, the pump question will be beyond recall. It is the opinion of several prominent mining men that the pumps will never be replaced, even if the strike is settled, and the statement is made that it is the intention of D. H. Moffatt, President of the First National Bank of this city, to retire from Leadville and concentrate his operations in the Cripple Creek district. This, however, is not probable, as he would hardly abandon the thirty mines and $300,000 worth of machinery and pumping plants which he has in that camp.

Lessening Profits.

The Maid of Erin commenced its pumping operations in 1883, when the deep shaft was sunk by the Smith-Moffatt syndicate. This shaft has been sunk during the past fifteen years to a depth of 1,000 feet, for the purpose of exploring the various mineralized contacts. The bottom of the shaft was 60 feet from the granite formation, below which no ore has ever been found in the Leadville district. For the past two years the operations at the Maid of Erin Mine have not been particularly profitable. The combination during these latter years has made most of its money from the Wolftone lease and from some of the down-town properties. Early in 1896 an agreement was entered into by which this expense was prorated between a number of properties on Carbonate Hill. The cost of the pumping was $5,000 per month. The average amount of water handled was 1,500 gallons per minute, and this amount has practically kept the deep mines on Carbonate Hill entirely drained.

Messrs. Smith and Moffatt have certainly controlled the situation up to the present time, and the stopping of the pumps compelled the other miners on Carbonate Hill and adjacent territory to confront one of two conditions—either they must eventually succumb to the inevitable drowning out, or they must arrange other means for the payment of the expense of the Maid plant, or go to the greater expense of installing plants of their own. As the workings of the other mines on Carbonate Hill are so very valuable, and as none of the corporations operating there want to lose what they have gained, it is probable that energetic efforts will be made for arrangements of some sort by which the water can be handled.

Efforts to Settle the Strike.

Gov. Adams recently spent several days in the camp endeavoring to effect a settlement of the strike. He held long consultations with several of the managers—Eugene V. Debs, who is visiting there, and President Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners—but failed to secure an amicable understanding.

Notwithstanding these deplorable conditions several exceedingly rich strikes have been made in the vicinity of Big Evans Gulch, three miles east of Leadville. The Resurrection has entered a body of ore of exceeding richness, which promises to rival the famous Little Johnny and its $1,800,000 yearly dividends. The Sedalia, adjoining the Resurrection, has just entered a mountain of ore in the 750-foot level, which runs a little over $80 to the ton. It is shipping sixty tons daily. This property is owned by W. H. Picking of Bucyrus, Ohio, and O. C. Bartholomew of Leadville.

Another Rich Strike.

The greatest sensation in several years has been caused by a fabulously rich strike just made in Cripple Creek. Ten days ago James Murphy and Philip Judkins were two poor miners working a lease on the Lee ground of the Isabella Company. To-day they have over $100,000 in bank and prospects for several times as much to come. Ten days ago they put in a shaft in a drift on the 400-foot level. When the partners returned after firing the lucky shot, it needed only the first glance to tell them they had made a strike. Scarcely crediting the evidence of their senses, they rushed to the surface with samples of their discovery, and in the bright light of the sun the glittering stuff was even more bewildering in its richness. The quartz was brittle and full of flake gold. As it remained exposed to the air it crumbled into sand.

Sacks were brought in, and the stuff sacked in the drift was sealed and hoisted to the surface, and when a carload was secured it was put into a box car and attached to a Colorado Midland passenger train. At Colorado Springs the valuable car was detached from the train, and with a special engine and caboose, and carrying an armed guard, was rushed through to Denver. It was sampled at the Omaha and Grant Smelter, after which it was rushed on to Omaha, as it was too valuable to smelt in Denver, and was much more safely transported as ore than as bullion. The returns from these nineteen tons of ore were $81,000, and a second carload, received a day or two later, brought $60,000.

The Cowenhoven Deal.

An important transaction has just been made at Aspen. The transfer is practically the merging of the business of two companies into one, and is the first step looking to the going out of business of the Cowenhoven Mining Transportation and Drainage Tunnel Company, which has transferred its vast interests to the Cowenhoven Railway Tunnel and Drainage Company. The corporations are backed by the same men, with D. R. C. Brown, the millionaire mine owner, at the head. The last-named company was incorporated only a few months ago, and has for its principal object the building of a line of railway through Smuggler Mountain to the town of Lenado, thence through a rich lime belt to connections with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Minturn, and with the Colorado Midland Road to Thomasville, while a branch line or spur will be built from Thomasville to Ruedi. The company is capitalized for several millions, and work on the line commenced early in the present year. Mr. Brown is at present in New York City, and it is surmised that his visit there has something to do with the commencement of work on the new line.

Sale of the Elkton.

The French syndicate that holds an option on 200,000 shares of the stock of the Elkton at Cripple Creek, at $1 per share, has taken up another 50,000 of the shares. The stock is now quoted at $1.30.

The following foreign corporations have filed their papers with the Secretary of State: The Gold Creek (Nevada) Consolidated Lodes Company, capital stock $10,000,000; location, Elk County, Nevada; offices in Denver. Incorporators—Dunbar Hunt, Theodore H. Smith, William Pollard Godfrey, Joseph Frankenthal, and Thomas F. Cream, all of New York City.

The Harmonia Gold Mining Company; capital stock, $250,000; location, Arapahoe County, Col., and Jasper County, Mo.; offices in Denver, Col., and Joplin, Mo. Incorporators—Robert Clegg, Pearl Young, and Estella True Nell.

The Rocky Mountain Smelting Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; W. K. Johnson, James B. Orman, John Coon, H. M. Claflin, and George E. Ross-Lewin, Cashier of the First National Bank. The capitalization is $750,000, and the work of construction at Florence will be commenced at once.

Liberality! Yes, we want to keep our 500 employees at work. That's why we are selling our high grade cheviots and worsteds at the following prices:

Suits to order, $12.50. Trousers, $3.50. Winter overcoats, wool or satin lined, $14.00.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK! SAMPLES MAILED FREE!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Regulations Governing Admission to the Grade of Surfman.

The Civil Service Commission at Washington has issued a circular of regulations governing admission to the grade of surfman in the Life Saving Service. Applications for examination may be had of the keeper of any station or the Superintendent of any district.

An applicant must be a citizen of the United States, not under eighteen or over forty-five years of age, not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, not less than 132 nor more than 190 pounds in weight, must reside not more than five miles inland from the ocean, bay, or sound shore, or the shore of the great lakes, (except applicants for the Louisville station at the Falls of the Ohio River,) and must be able to read and write the English language. He must have at least three years' experience as a surfman, sailor, or boatman, and he must also furnish a certificate of his physical condition executed by a medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service.

ROCKSLIDE ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Between Eight and Ten Thousand Yards Displaced in a Lump.

The biggest fall of rock that has yet occurred on the speedway along the Harlem lies broken in three pieces in a great mass at the foot of the excavation just below Washington Bridge. It will take a month's work for Contractor John C. Rodgers to remove it. The rock was dislodged Thursday morning, just as the men were going to work. It came rumbling and thundering down on the driveway, a huge block as high as a three-story building and as long as a block of eight houses. Engineer Judd A. Lockwood says, as near as he can estimate it, the rock contained eight or ten thousand cubic yards. It is nearly 200 feet long, 30 to 40 feet deep, and about 30 feet wide at the top, narrowing to a wedge at the bottom.

It splintered six inches off the wall of the gatehouse, as it grazed one corner, and partly or wholly demolished 100 feet of the solid masonry embankment between the driveway and the raised walk. It will cost about $15,000 to remove the rock and repair the damage, but will not necessarily delay the work.

NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

Plan of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark.

Although 1896 was a bad business year life insurance progressed steadily in the United States. The annual statements now being published by the companies show this. In times of financial depression people appreciate the value of a life insurance policy as a home protector.

The Prudential of Newark, N. J., for instance, announces: Increase of assets over those of 1895, $3,761,673; surplus to policy holders, $4,034,116, an increase of $724,279 over the previous year; new business issued in 1896, $129,000,000; payment to policy holders, over $4,400,000, making total payments to policy holders to date of over $26,000,000; policies now in force, nearly 2,500,000.

The pioneer of the industrial plan of insurance, the Prudential marks 1897 by issuing a new industrial policy, which for simplicity and liberality, is far ahead of anything of the sort ever presented by any company in either Europe or America.

It abolishes all the main differences formerly existing between its ordinary and industrial policies. It places the holder of a fifteen-dollar policy on practically the same level as the holder of a fifty-thousand-dollar policy, as regards benefits, dividends, cash surrender values, paid-up features, &c.

It is retroactive in its character, and, in course of time, will cost the company millions of dollars beyond what is called for in existing contracts. It may be added as further evidence of Prudential liberality, that it has already made voluntary concessions to policy holders costing it over $700,000.

CRITICISES NEW YORK BOYS

Magistrate Believes 50 Per Cent. of Them Are Given to Pilfering.

Detective Horne of the Central Office had two boys in the Harlem Court yesterday charged with the larceny of two cans of maple sugar from the front of Hugo Rapke's grocery, at 2,264 Third Avenue, Saturday night. They were Joseph McDonald, fifteen years old, of 2,104 Second Avenue, and Christian McGuire, seventeen years old, of 327 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The friends of the boys were in court to plead for them. Peter McDonald, father of the younger boy, said that his son was given to mischief, and he had all he could do to take care of him. He said the boy was not a criminal, and promised to punish him. McGuire was represented by a brother. Both boys were crying. Grocer Rapke was prevailed upon to withdraw his complaint.

Magistrate Wentworth discharged the boys. He said that a man was doing nothing that ought to surprise people when he asked whether or not any boy nowadays was in the habit of stealing.

"I believe that fully 50 per cent. of the boys brought up in this city," he said, "are given to pilfering of some kind or other. They are being brought up in these courts every day. There were twenty or more here in front of me last week. Down stairs now there is a boy who is going to be tried for burglary in his own father's house. He wore a mask and used a blackjack on his father when he was discovered.

"It is no indication that a boy is honest that he has a respectable father or mother. The best-dressed and best-appearing boys are just as bad as the rest. It shows that there is something rotten in Denmark. Boys nowadays hardly get their breakfast before they are out on the street."

WOMAN'S POLITICAL PLACE

SHE IS NOT READY FOR THE FRANCHISE, SAYS DR. ADLER.

Fanaticism to be Feared—The Unfit Majority Dangerous—Men Educated in Politics by Business Surroundings—Interests Nearly Identical.

"Woman in the Sphere of Politics" formed the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's discourse yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall.

"There is no country in the world," said Prof. Adler, "in which greater deference is shown to woman than our own, and by that I do not mean superficial exhibitions of courtesy, but the general respect accorded her in society; yet woman is denied the right of franchise. Naturally it has been said that in this regard her position is on a par with infants, criminals, and the insane. As a matter of fact, however, her position is lower, for an infant outgrows his disability, a criminal may be restored to his right of citizenship, and an insane person may eventually regain his reason and once more exercise his right of suffrage, while woman is denied that privilege in perpetuity.

"This state of affairs is not entirely due to opposition on the part of the male population, for obstinate prejudice has already given way; yet whatever the cause may be, feeling against woman suffrage is still strong. Let us consider the ideal womanhood, and how far it needs to be modified; proceed further, and see what phases of political life are repugnant to or consonant with woman.

Fanaticism in Women.

"First comes the argument for equal suffrage from the rational nature of woman. A rational being is entitled to vote. Woman is certainly a rational being, and hence entitled to vote. A sort of slur is cast upon the person from whom the franchise is taken away, and the bitter indignation some women feel is thus justified. Now, though there is a certain nucleus of truth in this argument, it is not quite tenable. It is true that the right to vote is not alienable, but there are rights which depend upon cultivation, and that of voting stands foremost. Until a certain stage of development is reached it should not be granted, and such withholding of the right is by no means a slur or an imputation upon rationality.

"The second argument is founded upon the high political capacity of certain women. This can be answered by admitting the eligibility of women to office. The record made by women in the executive branches of charity and prison work is an admirable one, and when their fitness is found out their appointment to office should follow. It is one thing, however, to draft into the service of political duty those that are capable and another to admit to the polls the unintelligent and inexperienced. All of those who are fit are welcome, and, in fact, we would be grateful to them for their share in the work, but it is impossible to admit the deserving minority and exclude the unfit majority. No one who realizes how much we suffer from the ignorant vote will think of increasing it, and the counterclaim to the effect that if we allow all men to vote why not also extend the same privilege to women, brings with it the logical answer that if we are suffering from one evil there is no reason why we should increase it.

"It is not true that the ignorant vote would merely be doubled and be offset by an equal increase in the experienced and intelligent vote. The proportion would be much greater to our detriment. Woman has far not received the education that would fit her for the judicious casting of a vote. The average man, whatever be his ability and qualifications, has acquired at least the elementary principles of a political education in his daily walk of life and in his business.

"The gravest danger that may arise from the female voter is the blind following of and surrender of her whole personality to a leader who may win her fancy. Another danger is fanaticism, by which I mean the employment of force in political issues, and there have been instances already where women have counseled force in their mass meetings. Can we wonder, then, that cautious men assert that the time has not yet arrived for woman to be accorded the franchise? We are already suffering from too much emotionalism in politics, and it is not desirable that this element should be increased.

Advancement Without the Ballot.

"The third is the protective argument. The plea is made that women need the ballot for their protection. No class, they argue, can intrust its representation to another body. But is the need of protection then so great? Woman's and man's interest are almost identical. Men cannot work for their own interest without at the same time working for women's. The greatest advances have been made in doing justice to women without the aid of their ballot, as, for instance, the proprietary rights of woman, the labor laws, the higher educational movements. All these have been accomplished without the aid of woman."

Prof. Adler then discussed the inequality of women's wages and men's, and gave, as the reasons for that condition, the inferiority of their productive capacity and their lack of organization. "The lack of the ballot," he continued, "is certainly not the cause. While greater political independence for woman is most desirable, it is not the chief nor even an important factor in the existing conditions.

"The fourth argument may be designated as the educational one. Freedom, say some, is the best means of teaching how to use it. Power begets responsibility. This is not true. Freedom and power are but the means of developing excellence that may be latent. For the proper use of these two possessions long preparation is necessary. Wherever there has been great political success there has been political training, and without this training no achievements can be attained."

In conclusion Prof. Adler expressed himself as being heartily in sympathy with the political aspirations of women, and advised that equal suffrage be given to women in municipal affairs, at first in the smaller cities, and thus be gradually trained until they shall have reached political maturity. He would hail the advent of woman citizenship as a great blessing to the States, and predicted that the time is not far distant when woman would be called upon to use her influence in the settlement of differences that must inevitably arise between different sections of our country, and become more and more accentuated. "When the question is to be decided whether we shall remain a Nation," he concluded, "woman will be the salvation of our integrity. She is a born peacemaker and the cherisher of life, and so may she cherish our National life in its unity."

Dangerous Counterfeiters Caught.

Henry Barnard and his wife, Charlotte, living at 535 West Forty-fourth Street, were arrested Saturday night by Secret Service agents as counterfeiters. When they were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday, the agents said they found a complete coining plant in their rooms, and about 100 dangerous counterfeits—ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail for examination to-day. Their two children—five and seven years old—were taken to the Centre Street Court and committed temporarily to the care of the Gerry Society.

Taxation in Madagascar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The new French Resident General in Madagascar has laid a tax of 25 francs upon every male Asiatic and Ethiopian over eighteen years of age in the island, and they must register Jan. 1 each year. Additional taxes are also levied on the business callings of those aliens. By another sweeping decree all callings have been classified for taxation, the only exemptions being in the cases of salaried employes of the State, school teachers, artists, certain manufacturers, and concessionaires.

AT WANAMAKER'S

Some trade fictions are expiring. Among them the absurdity, "Hamburgs." Intelligent traders say, "Swiss Embroideries." Anent them, two statements:

FIRST—Our Swiss Embroideries are selected in St. Gall and Herisau at first hands. The chief of this stock was there a few days ago. He has great knowledge of Embroideries. Thus we get the best and secure exclusively many choice patterns. All women are embroidery critics. Our stock invites scrutiny and criticism.

A rich variety of sets in Edgings, Insertings and Flounces embroidered upon Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Mull. Edgings, 5c to 85c; Insertings, 4c to 80c; Flouncings, 50c to $2.25.

SECOND—We bought 30,000 yards of Swiss Embroideries—Edgings and Insertings. All this season's patterns—a manufacturer's samples. A not uncommon trade incident. They are of Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Mull. The widths are from 1 to 9 inches, and various lengths. We can sell them at

HALF AND QUARTER

the prices of regular goods. They range from 3c to 20c, and will be cut as desired.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

BLACK MOHAIR SICILIANS are to be popular this Spring. Therefore it will interest you that we caught two bargains of them in Bradford, England. They are 42 inches, and the proper grade at 75c goes to 50c, and 65c grade to 37½c.

LINEN DRESS GOODS—Many ugly enough to be handsome. They caught their style from glass toweling and Russian crash—but they ARE stylish when properly made up. Many are like bolting cloth for fineness, and some are almost grenadines. Others suggest a meal sack, and some favor Kentucky Jeans. Nevertheless they are in high favor. The lines are full. Thirty-eight styles are before the advertiser as he writes. 18c to 45c.

FINE COTTON DRESS GOODS—Later designs and weaves are coming daily. Organdies—delicate as a floral decoration on a film of vapor. The variety increases. So, too, with Lappett, Lattice and Lace Striped Lawns. Grenadine Tissue in various designs joins the cheaper Cottons to-day—15c.

THE WHITE FAIR

Thousands have shared the savings of our half-yearly sale of Underwear. Underwear that is liberally cut and well made, at prices that make home-sewing an extravagance. A few items picked for your reading—hundreds here for your inspection.

GOWNS
At 38c—Of muslin, Empire style, cambric ruffle, front and high necks, trimmed with embroidery, 6 clusters of 4 small plaits.
SHORT PETTICOATS
At 50c—Of muslin, embroidered ruffle with 5 small plaits above.
SATEEN PETTICOATS
At 50c—Some have 1, 2 and 3 ruffles; fast black.
EIDERDOWN SACQUES
At 50c—Crocheted edges of zephyr and ribbon at neck, solid colors, and fancy stripes; broken sizes.
CORSETS
At 50c—The "Reine," strong jean, heavily boned, strong zone, 2 side steels, boned bust, flossed and finished with embroidery.
At 75c—The "Felicie," strong jean, stripped with sateen, 3 side steels, boned bust, silk flossed, extra long waisted.
At $1.25—The "Lady Claire," coutil, double side steels, spoon clasp, long front heavily boned.
Third floor.

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR

CHILDREN'S DRESSES
At 50c—Of nainsook, embroidered yoke, ruffles; 6 mos. to 2 yrs.; were 85c, $1.
At $1—Choice material, embroidered yoke, trimmed skirt; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.; were $2 to $4.75.
BOYS' NIGHT SHIRTS
At 30c—Of muslin, front, collar, pocket and sleeves stitched in fancy colors; 2 to 14 years.
GIRLS' APRONS
At 50c—Of lawn, deep ruffle, lace edged around shoulders and arm holes; sizes 2 to 12 yrs.
Second floor.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Linen stores in which linen and flax are maintained in strict consistency are scarce and rare. Linen is linen here. Upon that principle we have built a great Linen trade. It is winning in New York.

HUCK TOWELS
At 25c, heavy, hemstitched, 23x17 in.
At 35c, fine hemstitched, 22x46 in.
At 25c, fringed, 24x46 in.
At 25c, of Webb's Old Bleach, 20x39 in.
TURKISH TOWELS
At 25c, fringed, 24x54 in.
At 35c, plain hem, 26x52 in.
LINEN PILLOW CASES
At $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 a pair; fine hemstitched, spoke stitch, 22 1-2x36 in.
LINEN SHEETS
At $4.90, $6, $8, $10 per pair; heavy, hemstitched, 2 5-8x2 3-4 yards.
LINEN BOLSTER CASES
At $1 and $1.25 each, 22 1-2x72 in.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
At $1 and $1.25 per yard, of damask, extra heavy, 70 in. wide.
At 50c and 75c, of heavy Damask, 66 in. wide.
LINEN NAPKINS
At $2.75 and $3 per dozen, of heavy double Damask, 26 in. square.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

WASH SILKS, 30C

3,000 yards of Habutai Silks here, to go at 30c a yard. Some of the patterns are as attractive as the price is modest. Doesn't this suggest shirt waist or skirt needs?
The Rotunda.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

Several good offerings are here this morning. No space remains for detailed announcement.
Broadway and Ninth street.

FURNITURE

Every lonely, laggard and ancient piece of Furniture is invited to leave our stock. You are invited to assist the going. This accounts for the following concerning Bedsteads and Chairs:

ODD BEDSTEADS—Sixty
The price is Two Dollars. The values vary from $4 to $12. They are from broken Bedroom Sets. A medley of woods—oak, ash, maple. Only two to one buyer.
SINGLE CHAIRS
Gold finished, silk covered, $5, reduced from $10; $15 from $35.
Mahogany finished, silk covered, $7.50, reduced from $11.25; $10 from $15.
Mahogany inlaid, silk covered, $7.50, reduced from $15; $16.50 from $25.
Mahogany, silk covered, $12.50, reduced from $19; $15 from $30; $18 from $27.
Mahogany, carved, silk covered, $24, reduced from $48; inlaid frame, fancy muslin covering, $25 from $50.
Leather oak, $12.50, reduced from $25.
Mahogany Rocker, cretonne covering, $13.50, reduced from $20.
PARLOR SUITS
3 pieces, mahogany finished, inlaid, silk covered, was $37.50, now $25; corduroy covering, was $65, now $32.50.
5 pieces, silk covering, was $50, now $33.50; inlaid with metal, was $70, now $46.50.
Overstuffed, 3 pieces, silk covered, was $120, now $62.50.
Sofa, gold finished, silk covered, was $65, now $43.50.
Fourth floor.

UPHOLSTERY

This doesn't concern 1,000 pairs of lace Curtains—only 175 pairs. Imaginative quantities do not exist in our Upholstery Store.

Irish Point Lace Curtains—only "Irish Point" is a trade fiction. They are Swiss, and cheap, REAL cheap, with a cheapness that cannot be replaced.

Lot 1—75 pairs, white Irish point lace, are to be closed out at $8.50 and $9.75. Only a few hours since they were $11.50 and $13.50.
Lot 2—100 pairs, white and ecru lace; when the store closed on Saturday they were $7 and $9. This morning finds them priced $5.50.

And some heavy Curtains that are very cheap.

Lot 3—30 pairs satin faced Curtains, fairly priced at $12, are down to $8.50.

DOWN PILLOWS—Down prices. Down Pillows are a need of the period. Enjoyable when the filling is clean. These are—therefore odorless.

Covered with sateen aud tapestry, some richly embroidered with gold, $1 to $14.50. These are a third less than earlier prices.
Covered with muslin, 18 to 24 in., 50c, 70c, 90c and $1.10.
Second floor, Ninth street.

IMPORTED WOMEN'S CAPES AND COATS

But one idea in mind concerning these garments from the best European manufacturers—we want to sell them.

IMPORTED CAPES
Of Silk, full sweep, applique of cloth and jet, storm collars of fine fur. Of Kersey and Beaver, plain and embroidered, fur trimmed, all silk lined. Now $10, $18 and $25. Much less than half former prices.
VELOUR DU NORD CAPES AND COATS
Jet trimmed, braided and embroidered. Designs are exclusive.
Coats, $25 to $75. Capes, $25 to $80.
Early season prices were more than double these.
IMPORTED COATS
Forty of them in this offering. Of fine Cheviot and Camel's Hair Cloth. Are marked down to EIGHT DOLLARS. Twelve to fifteen dollars at normal prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. STEWART & Co.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

WORK TO BE DONE IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Arbitration Treaty, Nicaragua Canal, and Cuba to be Discussed in the Upper House—Appropriation Bills in the Other Branch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The arbitration treaty, the Nicaragua Canal, and the insurrection in Cuba will be discussed again in the Senate this week.

Senator Turpie of Indiana will open the Cuban debate to-morrow, ostensibly on Senator Cameron's resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic. Mr. Turpie will devote a considerable portion of his time, however, as he has said, to a consideration of the subject of the independence of Congress. He believes the Executive Department has overstepped its proper function in seeking to intimidate the Senate by the threat of the veto power and the predicted defiance of contemplated legislation. Mr. Turpie's penchant for sarcastic comments and his failure to conform to the polite language of diplomacy in attacking policies that he believes to be wrong lead to the belief that his speech may be a lively one.

The condition of the Nicaragua Canal bill is peculiar. It is still the unfinished business. Senator Morgan, who has given the subject careful consideration, says the bill is drawn so as to come within the terms of the concession granted by Nicaragua, and he denies that the letter of Minister Rodriguez has any weight whatever. He will antagonize a motion to send the bill back to the committee if any is made, and insist upon the vote on the bill being taken.

The debate in the Senate probably will be protracted until the correspondence with Nicaragua, called for by Mr. Morgan's resolution, adopted Saturday, is received.

Meanwhile the Rodriguez letter will have an important bearing upon the general treaty of arbitration, which will be taken up by the Senate committee in special session to-morrow. Friends of the Isthmus Canal will antagonize final action on the treaty until something definite is done on the canal bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turpie's speech to-morrow, the Senate will listen to eulogies on the late ex-Speaker Crisp.

The Bankruptcy bill, which was made the special order for 2 o'clock, in all probability will be postponed for a few days longer.

The bill to provide for the representation of the United States by Commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called—the Wolcott bill—will be considered Tuesday after the morning business.

Less than six weeks of the present session of Congress remain, and this fact has impressed upon the managers of the House the necessity of more vigorously pushing the appropriation bills yet remaining to be considered. It was said yesterday by a member of the Committee on Rules that the Agricultural and Indian bills now on the calendar would be the principal items of business on the programme this week. These bills, although carrying comparatively small sums, usually give rise to more debate than others on the list.

The seed distribution provided for in the Agricultural bill is sure to evoke criticism, and the Indian school question can be relied upon to occupy a day or more of the time of the House.

The Indian bill further contains the provisions of the bill reported two or three weeks ago, to abolish the offices of Indian Commissioner and Assistant Indian Commissioner, and confer their duties on a Board of Commissioners. This may be promptly disposed of on a point of order, but is likely to be the occasion of considerable talk.

The new Immigration bill, agreed upon by the conferrees, will be presented to the House to-morrow, and the advocates of the measure will endeavor to secure a day later in the week for its consideration.

NEW DRY DOCK MAY BE FAULTY

Errors in Construction Said to Have Been Discovered.

It was reported yesterday that the new dry dock at the navy yard, known as Dock No. 3, just completed for the Government at a cost of over $500,000, is faulty in construction, and not of the dimensions stipulated in the specifications of the contract.

The dock has been built under the supervision of A. G. Monocal and P. C. Asserson, engineers of the Navy Department, by the contractors, T. & E. Walsh. It was begun nearly five years ago by John Gillies of Brooklyn, who contracted to complete it within three years for $575,000. The Navy Department was not satisfied with the progress made, and in April, 1895, canceled the contract, and awarded to the Walsh brothers the work of completion.

The discovery of the errors in construction, according to the report, was made by Civil Engineer R. E. Peary. When the contractors reported the dock finished, Mr. Peary was detailed to see if it was in accordance with the plans of the contract. He found it to be two feet shorter and four inches shallower than called for. The loss of two feet in length signifies little, but the loss of four inches in depth is of serious importance.

According to the original plans the length was to be 660 feet, and the depth 28 feet, from the sill or level entrance over which the vessel passes before reaching the blocks to the level of the water at mean high tide. The dock was built for the use of the larger vessels of the navy, and is the largest in the United States. A depth of 28 feet would give to the largest ship in the navy a margin of safety at the lowest high tide of six inches. If the reported deficiency is correct the safety is reduced to two inches.

No information as to the truth of the report could be obtained at the navy yard yesterday. Commodore Sicard declined to be interviewed on the subject, and the engineers said that if anything was wrong with the dock it would be reported to the Navy Department at Washington.

One remarkable fact in regard to the reported discrepancy in the principal measurements of the dock is that it was not discovered before. Every foot of the work done by the contractors was inspected by Government inspectors, appointed and paid especially for the work. One exception made of the errors is that the inspectors' instruments were poor, and that the Navy Department, in spite of repeated requisitions from the Department of Yards and Docks, refused to supply new ones. The tape used by the Inspectors, it is said, was found by Engineer Peary to be short 3 inches in its 100 feet of length, and the level was so poorly adjusted that it lost 9 inches in 600 feet.

BEATEN BADLY BY TWO WOMEN

An Insult Revenged by Hearty Blows with a Club.

GERMANTOWN, N. J., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Daniel Mierland and Miss Frances Clamon, while walking on the road near the village last night, were stopped by a stranger. The man took hold of Mrs. Mierland and threw her to the ground. The locality was a lonely one, and although both women screamed, there was little chance of any one hearing them.

Miss Clamon was, however, equal to the occasion. She ran into the woods and obtained a club, with which she struck the man over the head as he dazed him, and both women then attacked him. They beat him until he was unconscious, and his head and face were badly cut. The women left him lying beside the road unconscious. They hurried on, and at the first house reported what had happened. Two men hurried to the point where the affair occurred, and found the man just regaining consciousness. He was taken into custody and locked up. He refuses to give a name, and denies the charge against him.

Cowperthwait's Reliable and Oriental Rugs are now at reduced **Carpets** prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

SPORTS IN THE SADDLE.

Gossip of the Bridle Path, the Hunts and Riding Clubs.

There is great activity evident among horsemen up town, and with the return of good weather the long-expected "boom" in riding and driving circles will be fully realized. The riding schools are now taxed to the utmost in order to accommodate the increasing demands for horses, while the horse marts have begun to have an unusual number of visitors. The members of the various driving clubs have formulated plans for some interesting events to take place during the coming Spring, which, it is safe to say, will be thoroughly successful.

The roads and bridle paths of Central Park are frequented daily by a number of enthusiastic horsemen, who ride in the open air, rain or shine. They are often accompanied by equestriennes, who also enjoy a spin on the road at an early hour, when the air is most bracing. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Miss Doremus, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Miss Wetherbee, Richard Halsted, P. F. Collier, Miss Macy, St. John Boycott, William Trevor, I. M. Jenkins, Mrs. T. A. Adams, J. Otto Koch, E. H. Laing, Col. E. B. Parsons, Paul Virtinghoff, Henry J. Lippe, Frederick Kroehle, Frederick W. Chesebrough, Archibald B. Duffie, J. M. Knapp, and Cyrus Field Judson.

A number of the members of the Riding and Driving Club of East Orange are early risers and enjoy a spin on the road during the morning hours. At 6:30 o'clock they leave the clubhouse, returning at 8 in time for breakfast and a morning train to town. Among them are Messrs. W. D. Grand, W. C. Horn, J. G. Marshall, J. B. Dill, Gordon Grand, Charles Hathaway, Miss Emma Dill, Miss Kathlyn Grand, and Mrs. James G. Marshall.

The Thursday evening class at Dickels's Academy is increasing in membership, and will soon reach the limit. It is under the direction of John Wahl, riding instructor. An orchestra furnishes music at each meet, and the membership is composed of many of the best equestrians in town, among them being Miss F. Bailey, Miss M. Bailey, Miss Clausen, Miss Hayes, Miss Gould, Miss Thomas, Miss Grunner, Miss Mohr, Miss Robert, Miss L. Schmidt, Miss A. Schmidt, Miss A. Spies, Miss Wick, Miss Vietor, Miss Woereshoeffer, Miss Muhll, Miss Bonder, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Bauman, Mr. Baudier, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Frobst, Mr. Homans, Mr. Boorsein, Mr. Elhmens, Mr. Sandhagen, Mr. Speis, and Mr. Sinsser.

The annual meeting of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Hotel Waldorf. As there is no friction in the club at the present time, it is expected that the officers and Directors will be re-elected.

The regular runs of the Rockaway Hunt Club take place on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons of each week. Rene La Montagne, M. F. H. has arranged some "stiff" runs this season, and, as the members of the club are all good horsemen, a large field attends each meet. The new and spacious clubhouse at Cedarhurst is one of the finest on Long Island, and on hunt days it is the rendezvous of both the members and their families. Among those who follow the hounds this season are Louis J. Francke, Albert Francke, R. L. Stevens, John E. Cowdin, W. J. Swan, E. C. Hazard, O. W. Bird, V. R. Kennedy, and John D. Cheever.

Owing to an accident in the hunting field while abroad, Mr. Charles Pfizer, Jr., has resigned his position as Master of the Essex Hounds. He has been succeeded by Mr. George P. Messeroy, a well-known cross-country rider and prominent whip.

The members of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn propose to make their annual horse show, to be held early in May, the most successful in the history of the club, and a committee is now actively engaged in making arrangements for it. It consists of the following members: Col. John N. Partridge, H. L. Pratt, Francis D. Beard, D. L. Richardson, E. T. Bedford, H. H. Salmon, M. L. Candee, William N. Dykman, W. H. Erhart, E. H. Barnes, W. H. Force, Francis E. Dodge, W. A. Jamison, F. H. Page, R. Hoagland, J. H. Walbridge, B. E. Snowden, Sturgis Coffin, Edward H. Litchfield, Charles E. Moore, T. F. Miller, George H. Prentiss, A. J. Nutting, E. T. H. Talmage, S. C. Pirie, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, G. H. Potter, Henry Bowers, and W. Walsh. A number of the harness and hunting classes as in previous years, will be open to outsiders.

The Monmouth County Horse Show Association, of which Joseph J. O'Donohue is President, has decided to hold its annual exhibition at Long Branch this year on Aug. 11, 12, 13, and 14. The success of the show last year induced the association to make it cover a four days' programme instead of three days, as heretofore. A committee has been appointed to arrange the list of prizes and preliminaries, which will soon be announced.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Hackney Society it was decided to change the officers and Directors each year, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer. John B. Dutcher presided at the meeting, and the following officers were chosen: Andrew J. Cassatt, President; F. J. Kimball, Vice President; Dr. William Seward Webb, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors—Andrew J. Cassatt, John B. Dutcher, Henry Fairfax, Prescott Lawrence, James Cochrane, Robert Cheney, H. McK. Twombly, F. R. Stevens, E. W. Tweaddell, F. J. Kimball, Frederick G. Bourne, and Frederic Bronson. The next meeting of the association will be held in the new buildings of the American Horse Exchange, on Feb. 3.

THE MINNESOTA HOMESTEAD.

Law Through Which a Debtor May Defraud His Creditors.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 24.—According to a decision yesterday here a man's homestead is a very indefinite sort of thing, valued anywhere from $50 to $500,000. A Chicago bank asked for a receiver for William Banholzer, the St. Paul brewer, on a note of $20,000 it had against the old Seven Corners Bank, which failed in 1893. Judge Bunn denied the application, and said:

"This cause presents in a very forcible manner the injustice that may be worked by our homestead law. The defendant is allowed to hold as his homestead five acres of land in the City of St. Paul, of great value, occupied not only by his dwelling house, but by his father's, and by a brewery and buildings connected with it, a beer garden, and a dancing parlor, and used not only for residence purposes, but for the purpose of carrying on a brewing business.

"The statute and the decisions of our Supreme Court seem to me to absolutely protect the defendant in his enjoyment of the entire five acres, however he may elect to use his property."

Bicyclists and Good Roads.

One feature of the work which all bicycle riders have been invited to join in behalf of good roads cannot fail to be effective if generally applied. It is proposed by the members of one of the large cyclist clubs to have cards printed containing instructions as to the proper manner of repairing highways. These cards will be carried by the members on all of their country runs, and whenever a bad piece of road is found one or more of the cards will be left at houses in the neighborhood, also with the Roadmasters if they can be found. Here are two or three of the suggestions which will be printed on the cards: "Never allow a hollow, a rut, or a puddle to remain on a road, but fill it up at once with chips from the stone heap." "Never spread stones more than one stone deep." "Remember that the rake is the most useful tool in your collection, and it should be kept at hand all the year round."

Boy Unconscious in a Car.

The boy who was found unconscious in a Myrtle Avenue car at the Ridgewood terminus in Brooklyn on Friday and was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, awoke yesterday afternoon and told the nurse in attendance that he is John Schneck, clerk to his uncle, a grocer, at Columbia and Sackett Streets. Inquiry in that neighborhood failed to discover any one who knows him. He relapsed into unconsciousness almost immediately after speaking, and was still in a state of coma at midnight. The doctors diagnose his trouble as catalepsy. He was fairly well dressed when found, in a suit of dark-brown cloth, and had a gold watch and $30 in his pockets.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK

SENATOR LEXOW'S TRUST INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Believed that the Assembly Will Pass the Measure To-night—Plans for the Committee's Operations.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Lexow's trust investigating resolution is a special order in the Assembly for Monday night. It provides for the appointment of three Senators and four Assemblymen to investigate trusts and report remedial legislation by March 1. Republican Leader Nixon expects the resolution will pass at to-morrow night's session, although the minority, under the leadership of Assemblyman Finn, will oppose its adoption for the reasons exploited by the Democratic Senators when the resolution passed the upper house on Wednesday last.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Speaker O'Grady will appoint this joint committee early in the week, so that it can get to work by Friday. The committee will organize here and determine upon the scope of its investigation, but its first business session will probably be held in New York City. Senator Lexow will be the Chairman of the committee. Pending a report from this committee, all legislation affecting the coal, gas, or sugar trusts will be held in abeyance in the committee of the two houses. The joint investigating committee can hardly expect to accomplish much by March 1, as its task will be a stupendous one. It is expected that the committee will submit a preliminary report to the Legislature on March 1, and then ask for an extension of time for a month or longer in order to more fully complete its work.

The Cuban resolution of Assemblyman Writners, which extends sympathy to the Cubans in their struggle for home rule, is a special order in the Senate for Monday night. It probably will pass the Senate as approved by the Assembly. The Democratic Senators will endeavor to have the original Writner resolution calling upon Congress to recognize the Cubans as belligerents adopted, instead of the compromise resolution, but their efforts are likely to be unavailing.

Assemblyman Reinhard's bill empowering District Attorney Olcott of New York to determine what positions in his office shall be filled by competitive examination and authorizing him to appoint a Civil Service Commission from among the Assistant District Attorneys to conduct such competitive examination will come up in the Assembly to-morrow night. The Democrats will oppose the bill, on the ground that it is a direct nullification of the civil service provision of the State Constitution. The bill as it stands amends the New York City consolidation act, and would, after it passes the Legislature, have to be sent to Mayor Strong. The bill is awaiting approval. The Mayor could hold the bill for ten days, and would, it is thought, veto it in the end. The Legislature would then have to repass the bill before it could be sent to Gov. Black. It is proposed to make the bill an independent law, so it would not have to be sent to Mayor Strong. This would necessitate its reprinting and it could not come up again this week.

The advocates of good roads are anticipating success with this Legislature. The Good Roads bill now being prepared by Chief Consul Potter of the League of American Wheelmen, will be introduced this week by Senator Higbie and Assemblyman Armstrong. The bill will provide for State supervision, 50 per cent. of the expense to be borne by the State, 35 per cent. by the counties, and 15 per cent. by the owners of the property benefited.

The Uniform Charter Bill.

The uniform charter for cities of the second class will have a hearing on Tuesday afternoon before the sub-committees appointed by the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees. Senator White, who has this charter more directly in charge, thinks it will pass the Legislature, but others who are just as much interested predict that it will meet the same defeat that a similar measure did last year. Certain it is that a uniform charter for cities of the third class will not pass this year, as the interests of the numerous municipalities in this class have been found to be too diverse to be governed by a uniform charter.

Assemblyman Hill's bill to increase the depth of water in Erie Basin at Buffalo will have a hearing before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday afternoon. The bill appropriates $50,000.

On Thursday afternoon the Assembly Committee on General Laws will give a hearing on Assemblyman Hobbie's bill making the Washington County Clerk a salaried officer. This committee will give a hearing Feb. 11 on Assemblyman Rohr's bill allowing barbers' shops to keep open on Sundays until 1 o'clock in the afternoon in Brooklyn and Buffalo, as well as in New York City and Saratoga Springs.

Capital of Canal Companies.

The capitalists interested in Assemblyman Parshall's bill, allowing canal transporation companies to have several millions of dollars capital, expect that the Assembly committee to which it was referred will give a hearing on Thursday afternoon on the measure. The bill is in the interest of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Transporation Company, in which Erastus Wiman and Western flour manufacturers and capitalists are interested.

Mr. G. H. Raymond of Buffalo, who is connected with the company, says the bill should be favored by all those who are interested in the success of the State canal system. In referring to the objects of the company he said: "Our company wishes to build forty-two boats this year on a model never before used on the canals, built especially for the flour traffic. We have made contracts to carry 1,000,000 barrels of flour a year through from the West, while in 1895 only 900 barrels were shipped by canal.

"The company will also erect warehouses for package freight at New York and Buffalo, and if our plans are successful we will bring an immense through freight traffic from the West to the canals in addition to our flour shipments. Last year a law was passed by the State Legislature providing that canal navigation companies could not have more than $50,000 capital. The Parshall bill seeks to remove this limitation.

"The Buffalo Canal Boatmen's Association opposes the Parshall bill on the ground that our company would gain control of all the boats on the canal, and secure a monopoly of canal traffic. This idea is absurd. This association now controls 1,000 boats, valued at $2,000,000, and we have a monopoly of the grain traffic. This association controlled canal rates last year, and they were then double what they were the year previous. There is no reason why our efforts to bring traffic to the canals should be restricted by limiting the amount of capital that our company may employ. If we cannot secure sufficient capital under our New York State incorporation, we shall be compelled to incorporate under the laws of some other State."

Races on Indoor Ice.

There will be special features at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, this week. The programme is as follows:

Tuesday—International match game of hockey, Queens College team of Kingston, Ontario, vs. Montclair Athletic Club of Montclair, N. J.

Wednesday—Staten Island Cricket Club hockey team vs. the hockey team of Montclair.

Thursday—Brooklyn Polo Club vs. National polo team.

Friday—Skating Club of Brooklyn vs. the South Orange Field Club hockey team.

Saturday—Children's fancy dress carnival at 2:30 P. M. There will be general skating each day at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Hockey games will begin at 8 P. M. each night and the polo at 9.

Wrecking Companies May Unite.

I. E. Chapman of the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company partially confirmed yesterday a report that the Chapman Company is to be consolidated with the Merritt Wrecking Company. They are the pioneers and the largest of the wrecking companies, the Merritt's field of work extending along the entire coast, while the Chapman Company operates more particularly in the harbor and vicinity. Mr. Chapman said that the question of consolidation was under consideration, but no details had been arranged.

DR. SILLIMAN'S INDICTMENT.

It Was Found, It Is Alleged, on a Mistaken View of Facts.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The dispatch which was sent out from Poughkeepsie yesterday announcing the fact that the Rev. Dr. Silliman of Grace Church, this city, had been indicted by the Grand Jury of Dutchess County for violating the regulations of the Health Board of the Town of Red Hook, in which St. Stephen's College is located, has aroused much indignation in this city, where Dr. Silliman is well known and highly respected. John T. Cook, the Assistant District Attorney of Albany County, and legal adviser of Dr. Silliman, this evening said:

"The fact is, Dr. Silliman's son did not have diphtheria. This was ascertained after proper tests, made at Dr. Silliman's request. Therefore, when Dr. Silliman was assured it was not a case of diphtheria, or any other contagious disease, he so informed the Health Officer, and afterward took the boy home. After arrival there, the boy was not confined in bed, nor was a physician called. I understand that no other case developed at the college, and the facts show that the Health Officer made a mistake and did not wish to acknowledge it. Probably the indictment was found at the instance of the Health Officer in order to direct attention from what seems to have been his mistake. The District Attorney of Dutchess County has been imposed upon, for had he been in possession of all of the facts he would not have permitted any one to have been indicted to settle differences of opinion between physicians. Dr. Silliman has acted in entire good faith and has the highest medical authority that his son did not have diphtheria. Such being the case, the quarantining was unwarranted."

District Attorney Eugene Burlingame, who will be associated in the case for Dr. Silliman, said:

"This prosecution is nothing less than an outrage. Any reasonable inquiry to ascertain the real truth would have saved Dr. Silliman this indignity. It is altogether likely that the fact that it was not a case of diphtheria has not been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. Dr. Silliman is certainly not guilty of any legal or moral wrong in this matter."

Shot at His Former Sweetheart.

Walter Gilroy of 205 East Eighty-seventh Street called at the house of Linda Flynn, 311 East Seventy-fifth Street, Saturday night and made himself at home. Linda used to be Gilroy's sweetheart. She objected to certain remarks made by her visitor, and ordered him to leave. Gilroy obeyed, but turned when he reached the door and fired two shots at the woman. He was arrested, and at first denied the shooting, but later said the cartridges were only blanks. Linda would not appear to prosecute Gilroy, and Magistrate Brann in Yorkville Court yesterday fined him $10 for violating a corporation ordinance.

Capt. Hudson's Narrow Escape.

Albert Hudson, Captain of the canalboat Defender, fell into the river at the foot of East Thirty-eighth Street, where his boat is moored, and cut his head and face. He was unconscious when rescued by Samuel Ball of the Street Cleaning Department and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. He continued unconscious for so long that the doctors feared his skull was fractured, but late yesterday afternoon he had recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital with his wife and her brother.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, Collector's Office, January 12, 1897.—Proposals for Cartage.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, February 12, 1897, (under Sec. 25, Ch. 391, Stat. at Large, Vol. 18, Part 3, p. 191, and R. S. 3079,) for the cartage of unclaimed imported merchandise from the wharves, or other places, either to the nearest bonded warehouse, or to the United States Public Store, or from any bonded warehouse to the United States Public Store; for the cartage of imported merchandise from the Public Store that it may be necessary to transfer to a bonded warehouse, or to the United States Barge Office, and for the cartage of imported merchandise from any bonded warehouse to the Barge Office. The bids should state separately a rate per mile (fractions of a mile to count as a mile) per package for sample office packages, and a rate per mile per package for all other merchandise in bales, cases, crates, or otherwise packed, and per piece for merchandise without envelope, and a rate per load of 2,000 pounds for merchandise not packed. As exceptions to the rates bid under the above classification, the bids may state special rates for the cartage of packages below the average size contemplated by the bids under said classification. Particulars may be had upon application at this office. The contract will be let for a term of three years. Envelopes should be marked plainly, "Proposals for Cartage." No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $1,000. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, January 9, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened January 20, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 26, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard a quantity of screws, hardware, lumber, paints, carbonate of potash, gold leaf, white lead, tools, emery cloth, and saws. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, January 16, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened Feb. 2, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 2, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of stationery, mineral supplies, plumbers' copper, and copper tubes. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

MATERIALS FOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS.—U. S. Engineer Office, 1,428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 22, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Pinns Point, N. J., an electric plant, ammunition hoists, and cement, will be received here until 12 M., February 13, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engineers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GARCIA, MIGUEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, Pedro R. de Florez, Miguel R. Martinez, as ancillary administrator, &c., of Carmen Garcia de Martinez, deceased; John Garcia y Ravina, Ramon Garcia y Ravina, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Sabina Fonseca y Garcia, Lizzie Lannan, as administratrix, &c., of Patrick Lannan, deceased; Patrick Delaney, Rafael de Florez, Xavier Dietlin, Victorine A. Kelly, Hugh H. Hagan, as executor, &c., of Lillian Kelly Hagan, deceased; Ella Kelly Blackburn, Mary Connolly, Bessie Baker, Victorine Houre, Joaquin Martinez, and to all persons interested in the estate of MIGUEL GARCIA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Hungolaus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja11-1aw6wM

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES S. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY C. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-1aw6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-1aw6mM

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-1aw6mM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased.

Whereas, All of the next of kin of said deceased have consented that the penalty of the bond to be given and filed by the person applying to be appointed as administrator herein need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of the said deceased; and

Whereas, An application has been made for the appointment of an administrator upon the said estate under and in pursuance of that part of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is applicable to the giving of such a bond upon such an application.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the said statute in such cases made and provided to all persons having claims against the estate of the said RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased, to present them to the undersigned, at the office of the County Court House, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—Dated December 30th, 1896. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Surrogate.

HOADLEY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 22 William St., N. Y. City. ja7-2aw4wM&Th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 184 SOUTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES W. KETCHAM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of South Street distant one hundred and three feet one inch westerly from the northwest corner of James Slip and South Street; running thence northwardly parallel, or nearly so, with James Slip and along land now, or formerly, of the estate of Thomas Franklin, deceased, seventy-six feet one inch to land now, or late, of William F. Baker; thence westwardly along said Baker's land and parallel, or nearly so, with South Street thirty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly parallel, or nearly so, with James Slip and along land now, or late, of E. D. Hunter seventy-six feet one inch to the north line of South Street, and thence eastwardly along the north line of South Street thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less; said land lying in Section 1, Block 116, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1896.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

RUSSELL & PERCY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, February 4th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 21st, 1897.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

RUSSELL & PERCY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ja26-2aw2wM&W

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and JOSEPH HALL, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. McLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, the New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, the J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Julius Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction to the

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAMERCY LYCEUM—International Baby Show—1:00 to 10:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Wer War's?—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MURRAY HILL—The War of Wealth—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1897.

TRUSTS.

The marked predominance in our exports of the products of the soil, including breadstuffs, provisions of all kinds, petroleum, &c., shows that we are still in an early stage of industrial development. Our exports of manufactures are now increasing, however, in a ratio so noticeable as to indicate that we are entering upon the next stage. In a communication which we print upon another page, Mr. CHARLES R. FLINT makes an argument to show that we can meet the competition of the cheap-labor countries and extend the sale of our manufactures in the markets of the world only through the economies in production that result from superior organization and centralization; and the growth of our export trade in manufactures being coincident with a remarkable tendency toward the formation of trusts and combinations naturally gives some support to the argument. Our manufacturing business and our export trade have been so hampered by dishonest and baneful protective tariffs that the American people might consider even trusts a blessing if they proved capable of undoing the evil work of Republican customs laws in arresting and distorting our natural development.

It is somewhat too late, however, for any profitable discussion of the theory of trusts, or for any consideration of the abstract question whether the tendency toward centralization and monopoly ought to be encouraged or be stopped by criminal statutes. The people have come to understand the aims and the nature of trusts pretty well, not from treatises, but by observation of their individual behavior and the effects thereof. They have learned that one trust differs from another, that while some seem to have made prices lower to the consumer, others have raised prices, and that the increase in such cases has been in pretty accurate proportion to their control of the market, in other words, to the degree of completeness of their monopoly.

It is a beneficence to reduce the cost of producing an article. If to that end alone all the factories that produce the article are consolidated into one the public will not complain. It may be—no doubt it generally is—a public benefit to check reckless overproduction, which is an evil, like reckless rate-cutting by railroads, since it demoralizes prices, and leads to bankruptcies, by which the public suffers more than it gains through temporary low prices. If improvement in the machinery and in the process leads to improvement in the article itself, that is a good thing, too. And if, by making a good article at a low price, trusts place our manufactures in foreign markets not now open to them the fact will be duly placed to their credit.

But the real object of trusts is to create monopolies and get monopoly prices. That fundamental truth must always emerge from the ultimate analysis. The moderation or immoderation with which they pursue this object is roughly the measure of the public resentment against them. If, in putting itself in a position of control, a trust ruins and crushes out all competitors; if it makes secret and unlawful agreements with common carriers by which it gets the advantage of rates not enjoyed by its rivals and the public; if, instead of paying the higher wages its profits justify, it makes serfs of its workmen; if it procures the enactment of tariff laws that prohibit all competition from abroad and then puts up domestic prices to the top notch, while quoting much lower prices "for export only"; if its managers regard the Stock Exchange end of their business as the principal end, and if, in order to shut off unmanageable legislative inquiries into the subject of trusts, they institute a safe and spurious investigation on motion of their own friends at Alb—we mean in the Legislature wherever it may be; and if, in organizing, they have found it expedient to water their stock 200 or 300 per cent. beyond the actual value of the properties represented, then, observing all these signs of a disposition to fill their pockets with the treasures of this world, the public refuses to believe that the impelling motive of the founders of the trust was the love of their fellow-man and a desire to see him get on.

There are some bad trusts, and some that do not seem to be bad. The worst are those that carry on their extortionate business under the favor of laws dictated by themselves in the room of the Ways and Means Committee.

NOT A HIGH STANDARD.

We published yesterday a statement by Judge BURKE of Ohio as to Mr. HANNA's chances for the seat to be vacated by Mr. SHERMAN. It doubtless reflects the views of Ohio Republicans friendly to Mr. HANNA. These views are not peculiar to Ohio and differ very little from the views of New York Republicans as to the proper way of filling seats in the Senate. They do not show a high standard of public service.

Mr. HANNA's qualifications for the Senate are not referred to. The only thing considered is his "well-known services to the Republican Party in the last campaign." It is admitted that these were of such a character that "Mr. HANNA might naturally feel that there would be some little impropriety in accepting a position in the Cabinet of President McKINLEY, but he could not feel that such would be the case with regard to the Senatorship."

If there is any impropriety in Mr. McKINLEY rewarding Mr. HANNA's "well-known services" by a seat in the Cabinet, why is it not just as gross an impropriety for Mr. McKINLEY to force Gov. BUSHNELL to appoint Mr. HANNA to the Senate, where a place is made by taking Mr. SHERMAN into the Cabinet? And why is it not equally improper for the President-elect to silence the opposition of Mr. FORAKER? This is plainly what Judge BURKE thinks that Mr. McKINLEY is doing and ought to do. Judge BURKE said that "he did not think Mr. FORAKER would adopt so dangerous a policy as to oppose the Administration in a matter in which it is evidently so much interested." "He could not afford to jeopardize his own future by running counter both to the Administration and public sentiment in Ohio." As for BUSHNELL, he also must realize that "in this matter there was but one safe course, and that was to appoint Mr. HANNA, if the latter wishes to enter the Senate." "It was a very delicate position for both FORAKER and BUSHNELL," Judge BURKE said, but he thought that they would not undertake to oppose Mr. HANNA's and Mr. McKINLEY's wishes.

We have nothing to say as to the motives of FORAKER or BUSHNELL in opposing Mr. HANNA. They are probably of just the same sort as the motives of HANNA and McKINLEY. If Mr. HANNA should be kept out of the Senate and Mr. BUSHNELL or some one favored by FORAKER be put in, the Senate would not gain by it, nor would Ohio. The fact remains that the sole reason assigned for Mr. HANNA's selection is that it would be a reward for his services to the party, that Mr. HANNA shrinks from taking this reward directly from the hand of Mr. McKINLEY, and that Mr. McKINLEY does not shrink at all from compelling the Governor of Ohio to offer the reward.

ANXIETY WHICH IS CONFESSION.

Those who think that the Republican Ways and Means Committee intends to make a "moderate" tariff bill, having in mind revenue rather than high protection, must be puzzled by the reports about the plans by which the committee hopes to prevent the importation of an abnormally large quantity of dutiable goods in the weeks or months immediately preceding the enactment of the bill. No one would import an excessive quantity of goods unless it should appear that the duties were to be increased largely. But if the bill should be full of duties much higher than those of the present law, importers would naturally strive to bring in a large supply under the old rates. The reports from the committee are a confession that the new duties are to be high enough to cause such action.

But Mr. DINGLEY and his associates intend, if possible, to thwart the purposes of the wicked importers. Foreseeing that their very high tariff will stimulate the import trade while the bill is pending, they are devising schemes "to prevent the flooding of our markets with enormous quantities of imported merchandise under existing rates of duty, in anticipation of an advance of rates." It is, they perceive, "a grave and difficult problem," but they have agreed upon one device, which is the enactment of a law compelling importers (and the people) to pay the new high duties on all goods found in Government bonded warehouses on the date of the enactment of the tariff bill, and which were brought into the country and landed while the old tariff was in force. Importers should bear this in mind.

They have also considered seriously another most extraordinary proposition, laid before them by Judge LAWRENCE, that a law shall be passed at the earliest possible moment compelling all who import goods while the bill is pending, and who take them from the Custom House and sell them to the people, to give a bond requiring them to pay, in the future the difference between the old duties and the new ones, on the goods in question! We predict that they will lay this scheme aside.

How clearly is their real purpose revealed by their anxiety about these imports and their devices to prevent the "flood"! But they will continue to talk, we suppose, about "moderate duties" and to say that while they stand by the protective policy their dominating purpose is to enlarge the revenue and to make a tariff so fair and just that a great majority of the people will insist upon the maintenance of it for many years to come.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S APPOINTMENTS.

The bill which Mr. OLCOTT has had introduced in the Assembly relating to his office differs slightly from the description of it in our previous dispatches, but only very slightly. Instead of letting Mr. OLCOTT choose from all the applicants who get a marking of 75 per cent., it allows ten names to be sent to him for each appointment. If there are several appointments in a like group, he is to have ten names for each. How completely this is bound to shut out really open competition and is intended to do so is shown by the innocent remark of Mr. REINHARD, who introduced the bill. He was asked by the correspondent of THE TIMES if Mr. OLCOTT could not have got his minor appointees from the Municipal Civil Service Board, and he said, Yes, he could, but he might have had to take some Democrats.

We do not see how this bill can possibly stand review by the courts. It does not provide for genuine, open, fair, competitive examinations, such as the Constitution requires. It provides, and is meant to provide, examinations that will lead to the appointment of Republicans only. If the bill explicitly declared that no Democrat would be admitted to the examinations, it could not more clearly state its real purpose. If it declared that, though Democrats might be admitted to the examinations, and might even be put on the eligible list, they could not be appointed, it would again state its real purpose. Of course, a bill with such declarations would be found unconstitutional by the courts the moment it reached them. But it would not be the formal declarations that made it unconstitutional. It would be the purpose, and the purpose of this bill is perfectly plain.

Mr. OLCOTT, we should like to ask you a few plain questions. You are a lawyer. You hold the most important legal office in this community of some two millions of people. It is your duty to secure the enforcement of the laws, the final authority for which lies in the Constitution of the State. Is it not your duty in your own action to observe the Constitution, not merely the letter, but the spirit and purpose? Do you not think that the provision of the Constitution requiring competitive examinations was intended to exclude politics as a motive for appointment? In the light of the legislation of the State and the United States for years before the adoption of the Constitution, in the light of the debates in the Constitutional Convention, in view of the long agitation that had been going on, can there be any doubt that this was the purpose of the Constitution? Do you think that your bill carries out this purpose? If it is passed, can you not under it be sure of getting men of one party only in your office? Is not that your intention? Do you think such intention is a faithful, manly observance of the Constitution?

HIGH BUILDINGS.

That it is desirable and even necessary to place some restriction upon the height of commercial buildings in New York is an opinion so prevalent that it is not necessary to take account of the dissentients in discussing it. It may nevertheless be necessary to take account of them in procuring legislation about it. They have already succeeded in defeating one measure of restriction, and the men who conceive that their private interests are subserved by a continuance of the existing lawlessness have lately shown that they are not open to conviction by evidence or argument.

The restriction proposed by the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation is evidently moderate. The maximum of height is fixed at 200 feet for a commercial building, which will allow of fifteen stories, and at 165 for a hotel or apartment house, which will allow of twelve. There are few buildings now in existence or projected which exceed these limits, and there ought to be none. If the limit errs, it is upon the side of license, and it is far more liberal than that which has been fixed in Chicago. The requirement that in buildings of more than ten stories there shall be two fire-proof staircases, of which one shall be entirely separate from the elevator shafts, will be felt as onerous only by owners who propose to put up very tall buildings on very contracted sites, and this practice ought to be discountenanced. In a tall building of ample area the provision required would generally be made on commercial grounds and without compulsion. Such a building is much more economical in maintenance than a small one, besides being much less monstrous architecturally. In Chicago the tall buildings have as a rule the advantage over those of New York of much more liberal dimensions. If the requirement of separate staircases tends to increase the other dimensions of tall buildings in comparison with their altitude, it will be a very good thing.

How the gradation of height downward from the maximum, according to the width of the street, is to be managed does not appear from the published accounts of the committee's report. Mr. POST proposed last year to fix the extreme height at a certain multiple of the square root of the width of the street, with permission to build higher as the front receded from the building line. The committee of architects which has been co-operating with the board proposed to attain the same result in a simpler manner. It proposed to start, at a point thirty feet above the sidewalk on the building line of the opposite side of the street, a line sloping upward at an angle of thirty degrees, and to make this the limit of altitude. A building as it receded from the street might thus rise very considerably above the limit at the building line. The architectural results would of course depend entirely on the skill of the architect employed, but the rule is simple and commends itself to common sense, as it is also commended by the professional experience by which it has been suggested.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

In their report to the Board of Health concerning tuberculosis, Dr. BIGGS, Dr. PRUDDEN, and Commissioner FOWLER point to a considerable reduction of the mortality due to tubercular diseases in this city during the last twelve years. A similar reduction has been noted in certain other places where the development of modern sanitary practice has been marked and where sanitary officers have sought diligently to enlighten the people as to the infectious character of the disease commonly called consumption. On the other hand, an increase of the mortality percentage, not caused by the deaths of infected immigrants or visitors, is reported in certain places—Southern California and the Riviera, for example—which for years have been health resorts for consumptives.

The mortality from consumption in Massachusetts declined from 30.7 per 10,000 of population in 1885 to about 22 per 10,000 in 1894. Said the Philadelphia Press on the 10th inst.:

"In this city last year the number of deaths from consumption was no greater than it was sixteen years ago. As the population has grown one-half, this means that the relative number of deaths from this cause has fallen one-third."

Exceptional conditions in this city, in Massachusetts, and in Philadelphia have tended to accelerate that decline in the consumption mortality which ordinary sanitation has caused in many intelligent communities. The Health Department of New York was the first of such organizations in this country to proclaim the infectious character of the disease and to strive to enlighten the people as to the methods and danger of infection. The State of Massachusetts has been the foremost of our Commonwealths with respect to the progressive tendencies and the efficiency of its official sanitary organizations. In Philadelphia the labors of Dr. FLICK and of certain associations of citizens have been very influential in subjecting this disease to sanitary regulations. In Massachusetts and in New York the attempts to prevent the sale of milk taken from consumptive cows have, we believe, perceptibly affected the mortality percentage.

"We are convinced," says the report prepared by Dr. BIGGS, Dr. PRUDDEN, and Commissioner FOWLER, "that no other factor is so potent to-day in perpetuating that ominous death-list from pulmonary tuberculosis as the lack of proper facilities for the care of the poor of this city stricken with this malady." The board is urged to provide a hospital to be used exclusively for the care of poor persons suffering from this disease. We hope the health authorities will be able speedily to act in response to the recommendation, and thus to serve the interests, not only of those who sorely need such care, but also of all who are exposed to tuberculous infection.

THOSE GREEDY COMBINATIONS.

The testimony on behalf of the iron industry [at the sessions of the Ways and Means Committee] has been watched with peculiar interest. There is no other branch of manufacture in which so many combinations have been formed to restrict production and fix prices, and no other in which such combinations have more injuriously taxed consumers or more hampered industrial development. With Alabama iron exported this very month to the extent of 20,000 tons to England, with steel rails sold within a month in large quantities to railroads in Japan, with nail producers able to export 8,000,000 pounds last year of wire and 20,000,000 pounds of cut nails, it seems as if important branches of the industry, at least, were able to face foreign competition without fear.—[New York Tribune.]

Our Republican neighbor is inclined to give due weight to some of the very significant incidents in the recent history of the iron and steel industry to which we have occasionally invited attention. We remember, however, that only a short time ago The Tribune was earnestly supporting the Dingley bill and was saying that no patriotic Senator could reasonably refuse to vote for that measure, which increased by 15 per cent. the tariff duty of every greedy combination in the list.

Why did not the members of the Ways and Means Committee question the applying manufacturers of iron and steel about all these "many combinations" which "injuriously tax consumers and hamper industrial development"? Do not Mr. DINGLEY and his associates know, as The Tribune knows, that they exist? Did they perceive that the disclosures and admissions which might be made would tend to prevent them from reporting higher duties for the "protection" of an industry with respect to which the imports under the new tariff, as compared with the McKinley average, have been greatly reduced, while the exports have been very largely increased, although the average rate of "protection" was cut down from 68½ to 37¾ per cent.?

There may be other reasons why Mr. McKINLEY will withhold the offer of the Treasury portfolio from LYMAN J. GAGE of Chicago, but when Mr. GAGE openly confessed that he voted for GROVER CLEVELAND in 1884 he himself furnished a reason for a general public loss of interest in the gossip connecting his name with the office. The Liberal Republicanism of 1872 seems to have been in Republican eyes only a venial sin. The Mugwumpery of 1884 was mortal and inexpiable.

The English papers are indignant that the authorities should have spent $100,000 on the prosecution of IVORY before finding out that there was no case against him. As $50,000 was spent in preparing the case by searching France, Belgium, and the United States for evidence, it looks as if the other $50,000 was spent after it was known that there was no case, which does not better the matter for the authorities.

The victory of the Board of Health in the case of the rear buildings in Mott Street, the owner of which resisted the board's order to destroy them, will bear good fruit. The board has never doubted its powers under the law, nor have many of the four-score owners whose buildings have been ordered to be torn down. But some of the owners have fought the board, and they are now likely to submit. The powers of the Health Board are great, but they are absolutely necessary to the protection of health and life, and their exercise is surrounded by ample safeguards. The board itself has, moreover, shown abundant prudence and fairness in the discharge of its duties. Its work will now go on with new energy and thoroughness and with the hearty approval of all reasonable citizens.

Prof. ADLER delivered a discourse yesterday on "Woman in the Sphere of Politics," which contained much sense. He advocated the appointment of women, when fit, to administrative positions, and he favored the suffrage for women in the smaller cities. He opposed immediate and indiscriminate extension of the suffrage on the ground that it would add more ignorant and incapable than intelligent voters to the electorate. But he indulged in some rosy views as to what would be accomplished when women gradually educated in politics should finally receive the full suffrage. "When the question is to be decided," he said, "whether we shall remain a Nation, woman will be the salvation of our integrity. She is a born peacemaker and the cherisher of life, and so may she cherish our National life in its unity." This view is hardly sustained by past experience. The women on either side in our civil war were not so readily reconciled as the men. But with equal experience and responsibility there is no reason to suppose that women and men will differ very much in their course on public affairs, as under the same conditions they do not differ very widely on other matters.

A gentleman who has been "mentioned" for a place in Mr. McKINLEY's Cabinet, finding it expedient to explain some political eccentricities of the past, remarks: "I believe in the raising of revenue by customs duties, so levied as to promote the general welfare by equalizing the difference between American and foreign labor." For a given unit of most products of labor—a yard of cloth, a keg of nails, &c.—American labor receives, as a rule, less money than foreign labor. Is this "difference" to be "equalized" by paying American labor more per unit? For a given time of labor the American workman is paid more than the foreign. Is this "difference" to be "equalized" by paying the American less? The questions have only to be asked to show the ignorance with which the tariff is discussed by men who ought to know more.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Chicago ichthyologists are puzzling over the discovery of very considerable numbers of fish in the stagnant pools which exist in two abandoned quarries near Cicero. These pools, having neither inlets nor outlets, and which give out a very offensive odor, have no vegetation, and yet are alive with two unknown species of fish which sicken and die when transferred from the mudholes to pure water. Where these fish came from and how they got into the quarry holes is the question that is agitating the gray matter in the brains of all the scientists out that way who are interested in such matters.

—One of the exhibits in a suit for divorce recently tried in Baltimore, in which, among other things, the wife was charged with reckless extravagance, had these items as a sample of one week's expenditures by the woman in the case: Hat, $200; notions, $50; chewing gum and tobacco, $24; brushes and paints, $10; cologne, $9.75; ice cream, $7.75; oysters, $10, and cigarettes, $1.75. The jury decided that this sort of thing was a trifle too much to ask any man to submit to, and helped, rather more than anything else, to influence the jury to give to the man the separation he asked for. Yet the defendant calmly asserted that there was not a purchase made in that list but was absolutely essential to her comfort. This guileless young woman positively prided herself on the fact that extravagance was one sin of which she was absolutely guiltless.

—So phenomenal as to seem almost incredible has been the growth of the rubber industry in Lagos, on the Gold Coast of Africa. Rubber producing plants existed there in enormous quantities when Great Britain attached it to its African possessions, yet this source of wealth was neglected for the production of palm oil. Not until 1894 was the gum gathered at all, and even in that year the exports amounted to but 5,887 pounds, with a value of but £325. Yet in the following year 5,069,567 pounds of crude gum, with a value of £270,000, were sent away from Lagos to European consumers. The Colonial Secretary estimates that the exportation will aggregate 6,500,000 pounds for 1896, a marvelous growth for an infant industry of but three years' existence. Since the easy-going native of that district has discovered that wealth, easily acquired, abounded in the forests about him, and that in sitting under his own fig tree, so to say, he had been in the shade of the family bank, he has so bestirred himself in the pursuit of riches that his reckless destruction of the wealth producers now threatens their extinction. Dead trunks of forest trees already map the routes of the dusky workers through the mango swamps. So the thrifty English Colonial Secretary recommends Governmental interference to save the gum-yielding trees of this tremendously rich and productive district, as the natives will not listen to recommendations of judicious tapping, in order that the life of the trees may be preserved.

—Down in Florida the most stringent sort of an excise law prevails, with the price of a liquor license fixed at $1,000. The "blind tiger" or "speak easy," as the unlicensed saloon is variously called, exists, of course, but so severe are the penalties for illegal sale—confiscation of liquors and imprisonment for the vendor—that they are not numerous. A State Marshal recently captured one of the most unique of these of which there is any record. It was apparently a delivery wagon, drawn by a pair of mules. False sides and a false bottom were found to conceal a keg of whisky, a jug of rum, another of gin, an outfit of bar-glasses and drink shakers, and, finally, a small tub for rinsing glasses, thus making a complete service for a bar-room. The State confiscated the outfit, which had been running with considerable profit through a backwoods circuit for a couple of years. The proprietor for some months to come will serve the State as a road builder, along with a lot of his previous customers, who are thus working out fines imposed for having been drunk and disorderly.

PERSONAL.

—For the past two years AUGUST BELMONT has been attempting the work of about a half dozen men in his efforts to place thoroughbred racing on a respectable and permanent basis. These gratuitous labors, coupled with those of the management of the immense financial interests of the house of BELMONT & Co., have had the usual effect of impairing the health of even so sturdy a man as he. Under imperative orders from his physician, he has now gone South for a visit of considerable length, trusting that the balmy Southern air will fully restore him to health. That the trip may result in bringing to him that which he seeks is the earnest wish of the hosts who know him, either as a social leader, a financier, or a sportsman.

—Some of the many thousands of dollars that Sir HENRY IRVING accumulated during his theatrical tours in this country will be separated from his bank account this Winter. A London journal estimates that the accident which befel him at the opening of the Lyceum season will cost him at least £10,000. Fortunately, Sir HENRY is a man of such wealth that this loss will not impoverish him. Fortunately, too, for the members of his company, he has proved a liberal provider. Salaries have been paid to his band of players during the entire period of their enforced idleness, a bit of managerial liberality that is as unsual as it is commendable. Sir HENRY is still confined to his apartments with his injured leg resting in a cradle, and many days of inactivity yet remaining.

—This story is told of the late Prof. FROUDE as happening during a general election, when a canvasser in behalf of one of the candidates called at the professor's residence in London: "Mr. FROUDE was out, so the canvasser had to content himself with interrogating the butler as to how Mr. FROUDE would vote. The butler—an old servant who understood his master well—replied: 'When the Liberals is in, Mr. FROUDE is sometimes a Conservative. When the Conservatives is in Mr. FROUDE is always a Liberal.'" The frankness of that jewel of a butler leads The London Standard to suggest to some enterprising magazine publisher as a subject for a good series of articles "The politics of distinguished persons," to be written by their butlers.

—Although Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado has failed to convince British financiers that he is a financial Moses, and his bimetallic rod has failed to blossom productively, he has managed to make quite a stir in London. The Daily Mail refers to him as the man who, "next to the candidates for President, aroused greatest interest in England during the recent campaign," and adds, presumably in a complimentary vein: "There is a Bret Harte element of romance about the Silver State Senator. His wealth, his nerve, (at the poker table and elsewhere,) his dash, and the eloquence he displayed in Congress when "sandlot" oratory was expected of him, give him a picturesque personality. Probably no other American statesman has been more gossipped about in England than he."

—Count MURAVIEFF's promotion by the Czar to the place left vacant by LOBANOFF's death is regarded as a plain intimation that Russia's foreign policy is to remain unchanged; that the Eastern question is not to be raised, and that the effort to reform Turkey will not be pressed to extremes. MURAVIEFF's diplomatic career began at Stockholm, in 1874, when he was First Secretary of the Russian Legation, and bore the title of Collegiate Assessor, denoting that he had studied law, with the rank of a gentleman of the Imperial Chamber as a nobleman of good family. A year later he was Secretary of Legation at The Hague. After that he seems to have lived in retirement until 1882, when he served as First Secretary at Paris, under Prince ORLOFF. In 1885 he was transferred to Berlin, having by that time risen to the Court rank of Chamberlain, and to the title of Councillor of State, and as Councillor of Legation he served under Count SHUVALOFF for nearly eight years—namely, till April, 1893—when he was appointed Minister at Copenhagen. The German papers say that MURAVIEFF is a special favorite of the Dowager Empress, and, consequently, hostile to Germany and friendly to France. He is described as about fifty years old, a good worker, quiet, and reticent. Some accounts of him say that he is the son of that Count MICHAEL MURAVIEFF, nicknamed "the hangman of Poland," who died in 1866, while others declare that he is a descendant of the MURAVIEFF who conquered Kars. If the former statement is true, which seems probable, his father was the most bitterly hated man in Poland, and only one degree less unpopular in Russia, where it was known that he had opposed to the utmost the liberation of the serfs under ALEXANDER II., and where he acted, on the occasion of some students' riots in 1861, with such severity that he was forced to retire from the post of President of the Council of Imperial Domains.

Happy Seattle.

From The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

It may be remarked that politics cuts less figure in the Seattle administration than in the past. Party lines are very rarely drawn in the City Council, and while there are differences of opinion, and there may be factions such as will almost always arise, and although the Populists, Single Taxers, Democrats, free silver Republicans, and Republicans are represented, it is to their credit that the distinction is so seldom alluded to.

Social Disadvantages.

From The Chicago Journal.

Having read the list of names on the roll of Chicago's 300, we observe with sorrow that the children of some of our very best people will not hereafter be permitted to meet their own parents socially.

CURRENT NOTES.

The State of Connecticut has 179,385 school children enrolled, a gain of 4,854 in one year.

* * *

There are about fifty graduates of the University of Virginia residing in Chicago, and they intend to form an alumni association.

* * *

Boston has a society of direct descendants of passengers on the memorable trip of the Mayflower to Plymouth. It has already 118 members, and nearly 100 other persons have been authorized to file their proofs of eligibility to membership.

* * *

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser is of the opinion that if the people of its State would give in their property at its real value a tax of 2½ mills would raise more revenue than is now obtained from a 5½-mill tax.

* * *

When Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas completes the term for which he has just been elected he will have served his State in Congress twenty-two years continuously, which is a longer term than has been reached by any other Arkansan.

* * *

The rates at the hotels of Atlanta, Ga., to-day are not exorbitant, but prior to 1851 they were only $12 a month. In that year one hotel keeper advanced his price to $15, and many of his boarders left rather than submit to the "extortion."

* * *

It is somewhat surprising to learn from a report of the Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity that many of the almshouses in the rural parts of the State are in a deplorable condition of neglect. Better things have been believed of the Bay State.

* * *

Propositions to erect statues to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks have been linked together in the Massachusetts Legislature, and one may carry the other through with it. That for the Butler statue, which is designed to be equestrian, failed last year.

* * *

The New Hampshire Commission has accepted the design of H. J. Ellicott for the statue of President Franklin Pierce, which it is proposed to erect at the State capital, and The Concord Monitor says that "nothing now remains but to raise the required funds." Some $2,000 or $3,000 of the $9,000 needed has been subscribed, and the commission, with due caution, says that the award shall not be regarded as final and binding until the rest of the amount needed has been raised.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

A Defense of the Changes in the West Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your English correspondent has just made a very severe attack upon the Dean for "secretly, almost clandestinely," beginning "the demolition of the glorious west front," of Peterborough Cathedral it seems only right to inform your readers that so long ago as Nov. 25 the Restoration Committee decided to begin such repairs as had been advised by I. L. Pearson, R. A., and Sir Arthur Blomfield, A. R. A., men who certainly may be presumed to know something of architectural necessities. Even Mr. Pennell, the art representative of The Daily Chronicle, writes: "Looking at the exterior of the whole building casually, superficially, it does seem in an insecure and unsafe state. Everywhere it is out of the perpendicular. * * * I could not help feeling that the whole fabric is insecure."

It passes my simple comprehension by what right Dean Ingram should be accused of "vandalism," because, after taking six weeks to consider the decision of the Restoration Committee and the recommendation of such experts as Pearson and Blomfield, he has concluded to preserve the building rather than let it fall to pieces in order that for a short time more the front might be seen in its unrepaired conditon.

DAVIS.

Wants the Garden in Bronx Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial in regard to the Zoological Garden, but there may be an obstacle not mentioned by you. There seems a desire to have the garden located in Van Cortlandt Park, though the reason is not clear.

Bronx Park is the site chosen by the experts of the Zoological Garden Society and indorsed by the Taxpayers' Alliance, whose members know the locality. It can be reached by the elevated and trolley for 5 cents from the Battery, or the annexed towns of William's Bridge and Westchester on the north. It is central between One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the city line at Yonkers and the Sound and Hudson River, while more than 1,000 people live within walking distance.

On the other hand, Van Cortlandt Park is expensive to reach, and adjoins Yonkers on the north, the Jerome Reservoir on the south, and Woodlawn Cemetery on the east, making it almost inaccessible to New York people.

G.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1897.

Oh, Gas!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Trainor of New York introduced a bill to reduce the price of gas in New York City and Brooklyn from $1.25 to 75 cents per 1,000 feet. But no one has introduced a bill to reduce the price of gas furnished to the State of New York in the State House, in Albany, by Mr. Trainor and his confrères, although it is well known that their gas has very little illuminating power.

JAMES MARTIN.

New York, Jan. 8, 1897.

BILLY.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Have you heard the news from Springfield?
Greatest triumph ever seen—
They have nominated Mason and have
smashed the old "machine."
They have plainly told the Nation that this
country doesn't need
A Senate stuffed with millionaires and
statesmen gone to seed.

Our "Billy" isn't very big, except in heart
and brain,
But no valet needs to tell him when to come
in if it rain,
And in sizing up a statesman who would
measure from the floor?
Long legs attract attention, but a "long
head" counts for more.

Our "Billy" isn't very rich, so far as dollars go,
But he owns a mine of useful things a
statesman ought to know.
He has a host of loyal friends, and calls
them all by name,
And though he's now a Senator, he is
"Billy" just the same.

They say he isn't "dignified." That doesn't
make him shrink—
A graveyard may be dignified, but a tombstone doesn't think.
Those fossils down in Washington may be a
trifle chilly,
But if he doesn't warm them up, we'll lose
our faith in "Billy."

THE KAISER'S ADVISERS

GEN. VON HAHNKE IS HIS CHIEF FAVORITE.

The Emperor Will Return to a Policy of Repression Toward Socialism —Catholicism Its Strongest Enemy.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Emperor's allusion at a recent Court dinner to the reported existence of a Camarilla, or Court cabal, and his statement that he knew nothing of any such clique as has been alleged to exist, do not alter the fact that besides his Majesty's public Ministerial Council he has his all-potent private advisers.

The influence of Gen. von Hahnke appears now in the ascendant with the Kaiser, who has on several recent occasions dined his Chief of the Military Cabinet alone, a distinguishing mark of imperial favor and confidence. Gen. von Hahnke's ascendency implies much. It means the active prosecution of the plans for increased armaments, and in the sphere of internal politics, (for Hahnke is no mere professional soldier,) it also means a return to a policy of repression of liberal ideas, and especially of Socialism.

It is known that the Kaiser has for some time past regretted the line he took in 1889 in endeavoring to reconcile the Radical workingmen. He finds that they will not be placated on any terms but their own, and that his efforts at reconciliation have been taken as a proof of weakness on his part. In going back to a policy of restriction, of which the Umsturz bill in the Reichstag was an instance, the Kaiser will have the heartiest support from the Hahnke circle. There is good reason for expecting a Government measure in the Landtag, proposing such amendments to the existing common laws as will supply the Prussian authorities with ample means to counteract the still growing Socialist propaganda. The law touching political organizations, rights of meeting, and press criticisms of public men or events is to be "amended," and the severest repression resorted to, as in the worst period of the Bismarck régime.

The composition of the Landtag renders these proposals more likely of acceptance by the Landtag than was accorded by the Reichstag to the Umsturz bill.

Apropos of the spread of Socialism, a Socialist review, Die Neue Zeit of Stuttgart, publishes a statistical table on the influence exercised by religion on the development of Socialism. The figures, as given, show that in every case where Catholicism is dominant, Socialism has the smallest relative number of adherents. In Hamburg, for instance, where the numerical majority is Protestant, the Socialists hold 59.3 per cent. of the suffrage. In districts as in Hesse, where Catholics form an important minority, the Socialist vote descends to 24 per cent., and in districts such as Posen, a Catholic province, there is only 2 per cent. of Socialist votes. Centrist papers draw the inference that the Catholic religion offers a greater resisting force to the growth of Anarchistic ideas than the Protestant, and that the Government, in combating Socialism, ought to recognize its best ally in the party of the Centre.

BARON KETTELER MAY MARRY.

Obstacles Overcome in His Engagement to Miss Ledyard.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The marriage of Miss Ledyard of Detroit to Baron Hermann Ketteler, German Minister to Mexico, which is about to take place at Washington, is known here to be purely a love match. The attachment has faced and overcome many serious obstacles.

Baron Ketteler would have married Miss Ledyard several years ago, when Chancellor Caprivi was his chief, but Caprivi declined to sanction the match. A regulation of the Foreign Office, introduced by Prince Bismarck, prohibits the marriage of members of the diplomatic staff to aliens. They can marry, but marriage to an alien involves resignation or discharge from the service. Bismarck, who made the regulation for a particular case, could get over it, when he wanted to. Caprivi, in his honest way, made no exceptions.

Prince Hohenlohe has not actually rescinded the rule, but interprets it liberally, so Baron Ketteler is at last enabled to marry.

ENGLAND'S BIG SNOWSTORM.

It Has Raged Since Friday and Much Damage Has Been Done.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The snowstorm which began on Friday continues and is causing many interruptions of travel and other inconveniences. Many sheep and other small animals have perished, and the losses sustained by farmers and others will be quite heavy. The snow is so deep between Hastings and Brighton that a number of trains have been blocked, an occurrence which is seldom heard of in that part of the country.

The heavy wind which accompanied the stormstorm has done considerable damage along the coast. Some of the fishing boats which have arrived at Lowestoft report the loss by drowning of several of their crews. A number of the boats were quite badly damaged in the buffetings they received while trying to make port.

Quantities of wreckage are being washed ashore on the Norfolk coast, indicating the loss of some vessel or vessels at sea.

ORDERED BY THE CZAR.

Count Muraireff Instructed to Go to Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—It is stated that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, has informed M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Czar has ordered Count Muraireff, the newly appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to proceed to Paris, where he will meet President Faure at an official dinner to be given at the Palace of the Elysée on Thursday next.

It is generally supposed that Count Muraireff's visit is in some way connected with the Russo-French alliance, and with the proposed action of the powers in the Turkish matter.

Presented to the Emperor.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—On Wednesday last Ambassador Uhl and his wife, Miss Alice Uhl, Mrs. Guy Thompson, (née Uhl, Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. H. G. Squiers, Second Secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Squiers, Lieut. Niblack, Naval Attaché to the American Embassy, and Miss Rutter attended a grand defiling court given by the Emperor and Empress at the Royal Schloss. The Americans who were presented to their Majesties included Mr. Jones and wife of Cincinnati, Miss Uhlmann of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Prof. Guy Thompson of Yale University, who recently became the husband of Miss Lucy Uhl. The ladies of the Ambassador's party wore Court dresses of unusual splendor. Mrs. Squiers was attired in a white satin gown, embroidered with gold and silver arabesques. Her corsage was embroidered with gold flowers, each glittering with diamond dewdrops.

To Aid the Unemployed.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Dr. Leipsiger of the Kleine Journal has the credit of instituting a novelty among Berlin institutions in the form of a "Mart and Exchange for the Unemployed." The exchange has been opened in the building of the New York Equitable Life Assurance Society, and bids fair to accomplish in a short time more for the unemployed than the Socialist agitation has achieved for the relief of the lower working classes in many years. Clerks, warehousemen, laborers, and governesses, housemaids, all sorts and conditions of workers, are within the scope of the exchange. The premises include reading rooms, with writing material, a well-equipped library, and a general hall.

Money Stolen on a Steamer.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 24.—Upon the arrival here to-day from Sydney of the steamer Oceana, it was found that the strong room had been forced open, and that a box containing 5,000 sovereigns had been stolen. There is no real clue to the thief, but it is supposed that the robbery was committed by some one who knew of the shipment of the money, and took passage on the steamer for the purpose of obtaining it.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

TANGIER, Jan. 24.—During the past few months several foreigners have been murdered here, and the representatives of the powers have at last decided to take steps that will aid in the prevention of crime. At the request of the diplomats, Mr. D. N. Burke, the American Consul General here, will devise plans for the formation of a police force to guard the city.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Chronicle will to-morrow print the text of the Manitoba school settlement, which is now on the way to Rome for submission to the Pope. The paper says it believes that powerful influences will secure the Vatican's approval of the settlement, the terms of which are more favorable to the Catholics of Manitoba than those negotiated by Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner.

RELIGION CAN NEVER DIE.

This Is What the Rev. Dr. Savage Said in His Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah preached yesterday morning on "Is Religion Dying?"

It was not an uncommon thing, he said, to find people who imagined that religion is declining and may pass away. Some were people who had come to regard all religion as superstition, and therefore thought that humanity was likely to outgrow it. Others were friends of religion, but got into a pessimistic mood of mind and thought the world was growing worse. That class had failed to analyze the matter clearly enough to understand what religion was.

"Religions do die," said the preacher, "but religion can never die. It is 'the King is dead; long live the King!' Governments pass away, but government remains. Science rises and falls, but science—the orderly pursuit and organization of truth—lives forever and grows mighty through all changes and decay of systems."

The Rev. Dr. Savage said that every religion, wide and wild over, and in all times, had been the effort of many to find and get into right relations with God. The creed side of religion must change as the world grew and became more intelligent and enlightened. So the cult or ceremonial side of religion might come to be looked upon as of less importance while the practical side came to the front. That was the process of transformation through which people were going to-day. There was no course of alarm on account of the transformation of beliefs or the lesser part ceremony was going to take. The Eternal looked at the heart and cared chiefly for the righteousness of life.

"It is unfortunte," continued the speaker, "that religious teachers in the past have so generally assumed that their intellectual theories were infallible and final; for since it is impossible in the nature of things that they should be, it is inevitable that they should break up and change; that those who have laid so much stress upon this the less stable of all the elements of religion should think that those who entertain the new ideas are false to God and man, and should label them infidel. As a matter of fact, the only infidelity we should fear is being false or faithless to the light and guidance of God, whether it be old or new.

"If theologians would only admit that theories of necessity are tentative and must be left behind, as new light and more truth break forth out of God's Holy Word, then we could see these necessary changes undismayed; we could welcome them as the voice of God; we could follow them through stage after stage of advance and ascent, seeing that the essential spirit of aspiration after truth, and the desire to follow it, are ever growing more and more.

"It is along the line of this pathway that the advancing thought of all humanity must be tried. The old order changes, giving place to new. But it is by this process that the Kingdom of God comes."

THE NARRATIVE OF JONAH.

Dr. Abbott's Sermon on Fiction in the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached the second sermon last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on fiction in the Bible in his course on "The Bible as Literature."

He dealt with the books of Esther, Daniel, and Jonah, all of which, he said, were fictitious, although the book of Esther was based on historical facts and was derived from court records.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the fiction in the Bible is for the most part historical fiction; that is to say, the writer has taken historic characters, and, in general, historic events, and has clothed them in such a way as to make them the vehicle for conveying a lesson. In replying to the charge that if one book in the Bible were false there was no way of distinguishing which were true, Dr. Abbott said that wherever it was of any importance that we should know whether a story was true or not, as in the case of the story of the crucifixion, it was always possible to tell.

"It is a matter of no concern whatever spiritually," he said, "whether a great fish swallowed Jonah or not. No man is worse for not believing that; no man is better for believing it. Nothing whatever in your life or mine depends upon the opinions which we entertain upon that subject."

He then analyzed the books of Esther and Daniel. Of the book of Jonah, he said: "Let us look at it for ourselves and then form our own judgment on the various hypotheses respecting its nature and significance: One, that it is a history; one, that it is an allegory or prophecy, foretelling the resurrection; one, that it is a fiction, telling a great truth, and one, that it is a piece of humor, a satire on the Hebrew prophets. It has been compared with the Bigiow papers."

He then told the story of Jonah in simple language. When he described how Jonah composed a psalm while in the belly of the great fish, there was a burst of laughter. Dr. Abbott did not notice it at the time, but as he was concluding his sermon he said:

"This is the story. I have tried to tell it as simply as I could. I am sorry that you laughed when I spoke of Jonah composing a psalm in the belly of the fish. I do not wish to raise a laugh respecting any statement in the Hebrew scriptures or in the scriptures of any religion. Nevertheless I cannot but think that the fact that that statement caused amusement shows the incongruity which lies in the very nature of the narrative."

BADLY SCALDED HIS WIFE.

Refused Money, Husband Threw Pan of Boiling Water.

Christopher Edgerton threw a pig's head and a pan of boiling water over his wife at their home, 155 Hudson Street, yesterday morning, and the woman was so scalded that her recovery is a matter of doubt. The pig's head was intended for the Sunday dinner, and Mrs. Edgerton was sitting on a box peeling potatoes when her husband demanded 50 cents, which he knew she had in her possession. She refused to give it to him, and then he seized the pan from the stove containing the cooking pig's head and water, and turned it over her head. When neighbors had responded to the woman's screams, Edgerton had rushed out of the house, as well as his boarder, Michael Maloney, who had been present.

At the Hudson Street Hospital the woman's condition was so serious that Coroner Fitzpatrick was summoned to take her ante-mortem statement. She said that after scalding her Edgerton went out, saying that he would not be arrested for her. The Coroner thought that, as the woman is very robust, she had a chance of surviving her injuries.

Edgerton was arrested last night by the detectives who had been searching for him all the afternoon. He at first denied his guilt, but when taken to the hospital was fully identified by the suffering woman. Edgerton was afterward locked up in the Leonard Street Station.

Daly's Company at the Harmonie.

It was reported last night that Mr. Daly's company will give a performance of Blumenthal's comedy, "The Countess Gucki," at the Harmonie Club next Saturday.

THE CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Dr. J. D. Castillo Replies to the Rev. Vall-Spinoza.

CRITICISMS INSPIRED BY SPAIN.

Dr. Castillo Declares that the Best Cubans Are with the Cause—Merchants Mentioned by Vall-Spinoza Are Spanish Born and Birds of Fortune.

A dispatch in THE TIMES yesterday, from Washington, gave an extended interview on Cuban affairs with the Rev. Zachariah Vall-Spinoza, who was born in Spain, educated in England, and has lived many years, as a clergyman of the Church of England, in Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

The reverend gentleman made a number of severe criticisms on the patriots, both in Cuba and in this country, who are aiding the struggles for freedom by open work in the field and by financial support here. His charges, in brief, were that practically none of the intelligent and property owning citizens of Cuba were on the insurgent side; that the uprising was not indorsed by the best men of the island; that the Cuban Junta in this city, which had been in tight places, financially speaking, before, were now living in affluence through misappropriation of funds contributed to the Cuban cause; that a memorial pledging support to the Spanish flag had been recently signed by the Presidents of all the commercial clubs in Havana, and that many of them had organized a committee of defense—all of which gave the lie to any claim made by the insurgents that they represented either social influence or financial standing in their cause.

Dr. J. D. Castillo, one of the leading members of the Cuban Junta in New York, smiled in a tired way as he read these charges. "They are all from the same source, the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor de Lome," said he, "and directly inspired by the influence of Spain, which seems peculiarly strong at the capital. I cannot say anything about the Rev. Mr. Spinoza, for I never heard of him before. But I see there is no record of his having lived any nearer to Cuba than Puerto Rico; hence he cannot be an infallible authority on social and military conditions on the island. It is absolutely false for him, or any one, to say that we have no social influence, no wealth, and no professional element in the revolutionary ranks. I could give you the names of hundreds of Cubans, hailing from the most prominent families on the island, and including professional men of all classes, who are fighting to-day for our cause, and have been from the first. This is not only true of Havana itself, but of Santiago and Matanzas, and all leading cities of Cuba. It is no exaggeration to say, that you cannot find a single family of native-born Cubans on the island, of first-class social standing, which has not at least one representative in our army, fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty. This latest outburst from Washington is one in a long series of similar libels issued against the respectability of the elements which are represented in our ranks, but the facts have been plainly set forth, with such an array of influential names, that I really supposed they would not fire this foolish gun again.

"Let me add to this statement one more fact, which ought to be convincing enough to Americans on this point. Why is it that Weyler is continually arresting and sending off to prison so many women of undisputed social prominence belonging to the very best families of the island? Simply because he cannot get control of their husbands, fathers, or brothers, and is taking this cowardly revenge on the defenseless ones he can secure. If there is no doubt, now, about the position and influence of these persecuted women, how can we doubt the family position of their nearest relatives, now in arms against Spain?"

Dr. Castillo was asked to explain the solid support given by the merchants of Havana to the Spanish Government, as charged by Mr. Spinoza.

"To begin with," he replied, "they are all under the guard of Morro Castle, and could not live in Havana unless they sang that loyal song. It could only have significance if these merchants were native Cubans, identified with our soil, and anxious for its liberty. But they are not. They are born Spaniards, to a man. They are traders, many of them in a very small way. When they come to the island from the mother country it is only in search of colonial booty. They are leeches merely, and follow the nature of the leech. That is, when they have swallowed money enough for a competence, they drop off the island and float back to Spain. Their citizenship at Havana is so temporary that they don't even marry on the island, being anxious to return to Spain as soon as they can end their colonial ventures. This is the class which is brought forth to illustrate the weakness of the native Cuban cause! And they are unanimously backed, of course, by the hundreds and thousands of clerks in their employ, who are forced to become members of these so-called defense committees that have signed the memorials of loyalty to Spain. Everything of this character in Havana is done under duress, and no more represents the feelings or reflects the respectability of native Cubans than any act of a band of your Western Indians."

"But are there none of Cuban birth included in these Havana memorials?"

"Perhaps a few," the doctor conceded, "but you can count them all on your fingers. There are several, like Monrito for example, who support Spain because they hope to gain autonomy for the island through diplomacy—a mere home-rule dream—and, in that event, they would benefit in the new state of affairs. But, as I said, this element is so inconsiderable in Havana that it will not affect the general statement that Weyler's allies and "loyal" memorialists in Havana are nothing but commercial birds of passage, born in Spain, imbued with the most pronounced Spanish instincts, living in Havana for a time for mere gain, never intending to make a permanent home in Cuba, and having no interest whatever in its growth or freedom. This fact should be born in mind by our good American friends, for the case of these 'residents,' so-called, is analogous to the Chinese and Italians who come over here and use the United States as a convenience only long enough to gather a financial harvest and go home to spend it."

"Will you answer the charge of misappropriating funds collected by the Junta, and of growing rapidly rich in consequence?" was asked.

"This is part of the low calumnies by which Spain's agents hope to bring discredit on our cause. It is infamously false as the plain facts will show for themselves. The Treasurer of the Junta in this city, Señor Guerra, was a merchant of considerable wealth in New York long before the insurrection began, and his commercial integrity and personal honesty have never been questioned. As to Gen. T. Estrada Palma, the President of the Revolutionary Society in this country, he is getting rich so fast in the Cuban cause that he has just been forced to mortgage a farm he owns in Central Valley, up in Orange County, of this State, to meet his personal expenses, and, as for myself, I am rolling in the luxuries of life at a boarding house on the scale of $6 a week. If the Rev. Mr. Spinoza has no better evidence of stolen funds than the financial splendors of the New York Junta, I doubt if he can make much impression on the American jury. It is absolutely false that revolutionists in the field have originated any charge of this kind. It was born in the maliciously fertile brains of the agents of Spain."

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON CUBA.

The Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, Filled with Cuban Sympathizers.

An illustrated lecture on the subject of "Under the Cuban Star," was given last night at the Park Theatre in Brooklyn. E. A. Havers, a traveler and correspondent and the lecturer of the evening, gave a history of Cuba, and told of the progress of the present war. Pictures showing the life and customs of the Cubans, the leading incidents of the war, and scenes in Havana, including the palace of Capt. Gen. Weyler, were thrown on the canvas and commented upon by Mr. Havers. Before the lecture, Dr. H. Lincoln de Zayas made a brief address.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

One in Texas and One in Florida—Both Taken from Jails.

BRYAN, Texas, Jan. 24.—"Gene" Washington, colored, was lynched last night by a mob that took him from the jail here. Washington was charged with an assault on a woman. He denied that he was guilty. He was identified by an Irishman with whom he was walking on the railroad track near the house where the offense was committed, and whom he left, ostensibly to go to the house to get a drink of water and something to eat. The Irishman, when he reached Benchley, a station south of Bryan, heard of the assault, and then told about the negro leaving him. The time corresponding with the time the assault was committed. The Irishman was brought back from Hearne. He recognized Washington among a dozen other negroes as the man who was with him last Thursday afternoon.

When the identification was made 500 men were around the jail, and despite the appeals of the District Judge, County Judge, Sheriff, and other prominent citizens, to allow the law to take its course, they made a dash on the jail, overpowered the Sheriff and deputies and took the negro out and hanged him.

Washington denied his guilt to the last.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 24.—Miss Emma Apthorpe, daughter of the late William Lee Apthorpe, at one time Surveyor General of Florida and also President of the famous Returning Board that gave the Electoral vote of Florida to Mr. Hayes, was attacked Jan. 16 as she was driving to her home in the suburbs of this city by a negro known as Pierson Taylor. Her screams brought succor and her assailant escaped.

He was arrested last Monday and committed to jail. There were threats of lynching, but nothing was done, and the Sheriff had begun to think everything was safe from trouble of that kind.

At 2 o'clock this morning a small mob gathered in front of the jail, broke down the doors, dragged the man out, hanged him to a tree, and filled his body with bullets before he had died from strangulation.

A Coroner's jury examined the body and returned a verdict of death from hanging and shooting at the hands of unknown parties.

KILLED THE CAPTAIN'S SON.

Death Resulting from a Singular Accident at Sea.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 24.—The schooner Norman, Capt. B. Gray, of Castine, Me., from Barbados, West Indies, arrived at Carrabelle yesterday. When off San Domingo, Jan. 11, the mate, J. J. Leighton, with two men, was aloft on the mizzenmast, repairing some damage that had been done to the topmast, and from some cause unexplained the lashings holding it broke, letting it fall to the deck. The Captain's son, Walter, a youth about eighteen years old, was standing on the poop deck, and was struck and instantly killed by the falling spar. He was buried at sea Jan. 12.

The mate, Leighton, was so overcome by the accident that he attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, but was prevented by one of the crew throwing a marlin spike at him, striking him on the arm, which caused the bullet to glance off, causing a painful flesh wound on the side of his head. He was put in irons, and on arriving here was handed over to Deputy Sheriff Mattair, who took him to Apalachicola before the United States Commissioner, who, finding him rational, and as he was in no way to blame for the accident in which young Gray was killed, discharged him from custody.

B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION.

It Was Opened in Baltimore Yesterday with a Brief Session.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—The tenth annual convention of the Improved Order of B'Nai B'rith was opened to-day at Hazazer's Hall. One hundred and fifty delegates were present from several States. They represented twenty-nine lodges, with a membership of over 3,000. The report of Julius H. Wyman, Supreme President, contained some suggestions as to amendments to the Constitution. It was referred to a committee, as were the reports of the Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer. The only business of importance acted on at to-day's session was the rejection of the proposition made at last year's convention, in New York, to establish women's lodges.

To-night the delegates were entertained at a banquet. Business sessions will be held to-morrow, and a ball complimentary to the delegates, will be given at night. It is probable that Joel M. Marx of New York will succeed Mr. Wyman as President of the Supreme Lodge.

Row in a Raines Law Hotel.

There was a fight in the Raines law hotel for Morris Tekulsky, 17 Catharine Slip, yesterday afternoon, and in consequence, one of the contestants is in Bellevue Hospital with a severe scalp wound and another is locked up in Madison Street Police Station. The police are looking for "Jack" Welsh, one of Tekulsky's bartenders, on the charge of firing a pistol during the row. James Curry, twenty years old, a laborer, of 16½ Hamilton Street, started the trouble, Tekulsky says, by reentering the dining room after he had been once ejected. He started to fight with Welsh, and was joined by Christopher Larrigan, nineteen years old, of 406 Water Street, and by some other of the guests. Curry fell during the fight and cut his head. Welsh was severely pummeled, and secured his pistol and fired at the crowd in the doorway. He then disappeared. As far as the police could learn, Welsh's bullets hit no one. Curry was sent to the hospital, and Larrigan was locked up.

Assaulted While in Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Charles Phlag, a prisoner in the county jail here charged with horse stealing, was murderously assaulted to-day by John Williams, another prisoner, and so badly cut it is feared he will die. Williams, a colored man, is accused of highway robbery. His home is in Sing Sing, and he is known there as a dangerous man to anger. To-day when the men were exercising, Williams took a knife and attacked Phlag. He slashed him three times across the back, several times across the body, and made a couple of attempts to plunge the knife into Phlag's abdomen. He also slashed him across the right wrist. This was the most dangerous of the wounds, as it severed some of the veins and arteries leading to the hand.

Portrait Painter Madrazo Arrives.

Señor Raymond Madrazo, the Spanish portrait painter, arrived yesterday on the steamship La Gascogne. He intends to open a studio here during his stay of three or four months. Señor Madrazo is a son of Federico Madrazo, who was portrait painter to the Spanish Court, and whose canvases at the Paris Salon won for him the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The son was born in Rome fifty-four years ago, and studied under his father, and subsequently in Paris, where he has lived for thirty-five years. His portrait of the Duchess of Morny is now on exhibition at Oehme's, on Fifth Avenue. He has painted the portraits of many Americans, among them Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the late Robert Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Cutting. He is accompanied by his friend Edmon Simon, and they are stopping at the Holland House.

Old Man Found in Fifth Avenue.

Theodore Stahl, a former Professor of Chemistry, of 233 West Tenth Street, was found in a dazed condition on Fifth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, last night. Stahl was formerly quite wealthy, but, having lost his money, he has since been employed as a tally clerk on the French Line pier, foot of West Tenth Street. He is seventy-five years old, and lives with his fourteen-year-old granddaughter. He started for his work Saturday morning, and had been missing until found last evening. Friends took him home.

SAYS HE WAS THREATENED

DELEGATE MAHR ACCUSES THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF HARSH TREATMENT.

Central Labor Union Hold a Busy Session—Wood Carvers Oppose Plan to Teach the Idle in Sing Sing.

The Central Labor Union listened yesterday to denunciations of professional labor agitators who join trades unions in order to secure political jobs through the influence of their organizations. Reports of delegates that had been sent to attend the conventions of the Knights of Labor, the Workingmen's State Trades Assembly, and the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, that have just been held in Albany, were also heard.

The report that aroused excitement was that of Delegate John F. Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association, who had been sent to the Knights of Labor Congress. He, like the delegates to the other conventions, had been instructed to urge the consolidation of the three bodies, so as to bring more influence to bear upon the Legislature, and facilitate the passage of labor bills. Delegate Mahr, in making his report, said:

"I am sorry to say that the motion to consolidate was defeated at the Knights of Labor Congress. It raised a storm of opposition that surprised me, and when I brought it up I was loudly denounced as a traitor. And when I insisted on speaking to the motion, people shouted that I ought to be fired out of the window."

"That was outrageous treatment," exclaimed a delegate.

"The trouble did not end there," Delegate Mahr went on to say. "A man came to me at the headquarters of the Liberty Dawn Association and said that if I made a report of the proceedings of the Knights of Labor Congress to the Central Labor Union I would be killed."

Delegate Hicks of the Building Constructors' District said the Central Labor Union had no right to send delegates to the Congress.

Several delegates on the floor thought that Mahr had exaggerated the opposition of the Knights of Labor to amalgamation with the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor and the Workingmen's State Trades Assembly. Delegate Parks of the Paperhangers said that Hicks was not present when Mahr's motion came up, but that Mahr insisted that he was.

Delegate Lawrence of the Clothing Cutters said: "I have full confidence in Mr. Mahr's report. There evidently were professional labor men at work against him."

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Marble Workers, in a vigorous speech, denounced those who were opposed to the consolidation of labor, and said, in a loud voice: "Would to God that the flood gates of hell would open and burn up those opposed to the consolidation of labor."

The report of Delegate Harris for the Convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and that of Delegate Bausch for the Workingmen's State Trades Assembly were also read, and both showed that these conventions were in favor of consolidation. The two delegates said that a joint committee had been appointed to call a convention in 1898, but the Knights would not agree. However, all three conventions had voted in favor of labor measures, and the Workingmen's State Trades Assembly voted in favor of a bill compelling the brewers to furnish pure beer.

Delegate Lehman of the Germania Waiters said that another waiters' union would soon consolidate with his.

Delegate Woods of the Mirror Workers reported that there was a strike among men of his trade in Oscar Hollander's mirror factory, against a reduction of wages.

All the returns from the constituent unions of the Central Labor Union in answer to a question whether that body should have a permanent President or not, came in yesterday, and the vote showed a great majority against a permanent presiding officer. The Central Labor Union will, therefore, continue its old method of electing a Chairman at every meeting.

The reports from Sing Sing that the convicts in the State Prison there are to be taught wood carving caused a stir in the Central Labor Union. Delegate Henry of the Woodcarvers, who is also Recording Secretary of the meeting, said: "I hear that the Warden of the prison at Sing Sing is going to teach the prisoners wood carving and free-hand drawing, and he says that he has an architect in prison who makes $1,400 a year for outside work in making plans for buildings. The Warden proposes to have an art school and a class of 150 prisoners to learn wood carving. The woodcarvers in New York are not so well off that they can stand this, and I shall bring up the matter in the form of a resolution at the next meeting."

Delegate Meisel asked the meeting to organize the female waiters. More than half the waiters down town were females, and in the dairy restaurants they were paid $3.50 to $4 a week. Male waiters could not afford to work for such low wages. The meeting referred the request to the Organization Committee.

He Took Whisky and Cocaine.

Frederick Gilbert, forty years old, a drug clerk, of 322 Broome Street, was removed from the Kingston lodging house, 4 East Broadway, to Gouverneur Hospital, last night, suffering from the effects of cocaine poisoning. He had been at the place for five days, and while in the reading room last night, suddenly jumped to his feet and frightened the other lodgers by his antics. It was learned that he had been drinking a mixture of cocaine and whisky. It is not believed that he attempted to end his life.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

John P. Ryan, forty-five years old, an agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was found dead in his room at 230 West Fifteenth Street last evening, having been asphyxiated by gas. Ryan hired the room three weeks ago. It is believed that he turned the gas cock on after turning out the light by mistake. The body was removed to the Morgue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Luther Blodgett.

Luther Blodgett, well known in Massachusetts business circles, died early Saturday morning at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

He was born in Peterborough, N. H., in 1811, and went to Lowell while a young man. After acting for a short time as watchman for the Hamilton Corporation, he was promoted to be Superintendent of the weaving room. Later, followed by many who had worked under his supervision, he went to West Chelmsford, Mass., and also to Brunswick, Me., to assume charge of mills in both places. At a later period he was engaged in business for some time in Boston.

During the civil war he was engaged in the manufacture of swords at the Chelmsford Sword Factory. Always a strong anti-slavery man, he was known extensively as the friend of the fugitive slave, and because of his principles identified himself with the Wesleyan Church of Lowell.

In 1835 he married Almira C. Glover of Lowell. Three years ago he came to New York. His wife died soon after. Of the three children of the marriage one is living.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at his son-in-law's residence, the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf officiating. The interment will take place to-day at Mount Auburn.

George E. La Faye.

George E. La Faye, former proprietor and editor of The Sunday Democrat, a New York Catholic weekly publication, died at his late residence, 62 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday.

He was born in New York sixty-nine years ago, and spent the greater part of his life in this city. In younger and middle life he was a printer, and had worked in the composing rooms of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Tribune. Later in life he became proprietor of The Sunday Democrat, in connection with which his name and that of the late E. A. Donaldson were well known in New York City some fifteen years back. For the past five years he had retired from active business.

George Washington Dean.

George Washington Dean, a native of Freetown, Mass., but a resident of Fall River since 1885, died suddenly Saturday, aged seventy-two years, of rheumatism of the heart. He was born Nov. 4, 1825, on a farm in Freetown, which was deeded by him a year ago to the Boys' Club of Fall River.

Mr. Dean was appointed to the Engineering and Astronomical Department in the United States Coast Survey by Prof. A. D. Bache in 1847, and remained in that service till 1885. Closely attached to Prof. Bache's parties, he rose rapidly in the service and conducted determinations of meridians of longitude between this country and Europe by astronomical and telegraphic observations. During this time he invented many instruments and methods which improved the service.

He was at Heart's Content, N. F., as representative of the coast survey at the landing of the cable in 1869, and had charge of the Government observation of the total eclipse of the sun in Kentucky and also an eclipse at Yeres, Spain, in 1870. When he left the service in 1885 he was engaged in determining an arc across the continent to connect the coast surveys of Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Edward D. Burt.

Edward D. Burt died yesterday at his home, at 131 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was a well-known shoe dealer, and had been in business since 1865. On the death of his cousin, Edwin C. Burt, he became the senior member of the manufacturing firm of Edwin C. Burt & Co. of this city. He was a son of Calvin Burt. He was born at Sandisfield, Mass., Aug. 17, 1826. His wife died in March, 1896. Two daughters, one of whom is married, survive him. Mr. Burt had been Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James's Place, Brooklyn, ever since the organization of the church in 1881.

Maria Antoinette Varick.

Maria Antoinette Varick died Wednesday at her home, 258 Fourth Avenue. She was born in this city in 1815, and was the daughter of Abram Varick, an old resident. She was the granddaughter of William Floyd of Long Island, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her granduncle, Richard Varick, was Mayor of New York from 1791 to 1801. Until the middle of the eighteenth century, the family preserved the original name of Van Varick. A half century ago, they removed to Utica, where Abram Varick died. Miss Varick then returned to this city, and had since lived here. Funeral services were held at the house Friday.

Frederick Wehle.

Frederick Wehle died Saturday at his late residence, 59 West Eighty-third Street. He was born in Prague, Austria, in 1843, and came to New York when he was fifteen years old. For the past fifteen years he had been established as a wool puller at 511 West Forty-fifth Street. He was a member of the Manhattan Cness Club. One brother and eight sisters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. J. B. Round, formerly of Macon, Ga., died yesterday in Knoxville, Tenn. She was the wife of J. B. Round, publisher, and proprietor of The Knoxville Tribune and Sentinel and The Chattanooga News.

—Samuel D. Bardwell of Greenfield, Mass., seventy-eight years old, and for the last forty-eight years a Justice of the Peace, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Clifton L. Field, Clerk of Courts for Franklin County, Mass. He was a native of Montague, Mass., and a son of the late Arza Bardwell.

—Joseph Davis, a Boston business man, died yesterday at the General Hospital at Buffalo. Mr. Davis was taken ill in Buffalo last Thursday. The physician diagnosed the case as appendicitis, and yesterday performed an operation upon him which proved unsuccessful, death resulting to-day. The body will be sent to Boston.

—Mrs. Henry Derwent Smith, who died Dec. 23 last at Sao Paulo, Brazil, from the result of injuries received in being thrown from her carriage, was well known in Brooklyn, particularly that section near Fort Hamilton, where she lived up to the time of her marriage to Henry Derwent Smith of London. She was forty-five years old. In her younger days she was a school teacher in Brooklyn. She was accomplished as a linguist and musician. Her husband died about three years ago.

DIED.

BURT.—Suddenly, Saturday night, Jan. 23, 1897, at his residence, Edward Dwight Burt, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, at 331 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of the family.

CARTER.—Suddenly, entered into glory in the 74th year of his age, on the evening of Jan. 21, 1897, from Montclair, N. J., Walter Carter, formerly of Robert Carter Brothers, New York City.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Presbyterian Church, at Montclair, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave Christopher St. Ferry, New York, for Montclair at 2:10 P. M.

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HALL.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1897, Dr. Richard J. Hall, son of the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of this city.

HOPPIN.—In New Haven, Conn., Jan. 23, 1897, James Mason Hoppin, Jr., son of Prof. James Mason Hoppin, aged 39 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 47 Hill House Av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 P. M.

JARDINE.—On Jan. 22, at Newtown, L. I., Grace Duncan, widow of Joseph P. Jardine, in the 63d year of her age.
Funeral services at Church of the Epiphany, 25th St. and Lexington Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

LA FAYE.—At his residence, 62 East 86th St., Sunday, Jan. 24, George E. La Faye, in his 69th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEHLE.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, at his residence, 59 West 83d St., after a lingering disease, Frederick Wehle, in the 55th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Monday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Please omit flowers.

WILLIAMSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, at Biarritz, France, Douw D. Williamson of New York, in his 67th year.
Funeral services will be held in All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.
Interment private. Kind

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 23 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surp'us $1,130,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. H. B. DODSON.
(Member of N. w York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds,
Preferred Stock & Common Stock
OF
THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
and to the holders of the
First Mortgage Bonds and Stock
of the
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

In view of the recent receivership of the above Companies and at the request of holders to a very large amount of the above-mentioned securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee in the interest of such several classes of security-holders, and to prepare and submit a Plan of Reorganization when needed.

All holders of securities of the above classes are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Equitable Building, New York, stating the amount and character of their holdings, to whom will be communicated all matters of interest.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1897.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
WM. L. BULL
OF EDWARD SWEET & CO.
DUNCAN E PARMLY
OF MARQUAND & PARMLY.
JOHN F. DILLON,
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, } Counsel.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 21, 1897.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1896:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1896, to 31st December, 1896	$2,596,788.89
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1896	1,109,275.00
Total marine premiums	$3,706,063.89
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1896, to 31st December, 1896	$2,658,108.58
Losses paid during the same period	$1,249,999.01
Returns of premiums & expenses	$646,420.25

The Company has the following assets, viz:

United States and City of New York stock; City banks and other stocks	$7,226,305.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,930,000.00
Real estate and claims due the Company, estimated at	1,137,621.97
Premium notes and bills receivable.	843,596.96
Cash in bank	175,229.25
Amount	$11,312,753.18

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the second of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1891 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1896, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fourth of May next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

W. H. H. Moore,	N. Denton Smith,
A. A. Raven,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Charles D. Leverich,
James Low,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
James G. De Forest,	George H. Macy,
William Degroot,	Waldron P. Brown,
William H. Webb,	Anson W. Hard,
Horace Gray,	Joseph Agostini,
Christian de Thomsen,	Vernon H. Brown,
Charles P. Burdett,	Leander N. Lovell,
Henry E. Hawley,	Everett Frazar,
William E. Dodge,	William B. Boulton,
Lawrence Turnure,	George W. Quintard,
John L. Riker,	Paul L. Thebaud,
C. A. Hand	George Coppell,
John D Hewlett,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Gustav Amsinck,	Francis M. Bacon,

W. H. H. MOORE, President.
A. A. RAVEN, Vice Pres't.
F. A. PARSONS, 2d Vice Pres't.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No 264. dated Jan. 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No 305. dated Apr. 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 800. dated Ma 3, 1873, for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All person are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary,
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Much talk is heard of what bombastic things Congress may do, or threatens to do this week. Some timid souls are apprehensive that proceedings at Washington may badly affect the financial world. It will be a tribute to the financial world's stupidity if such a thing can be.

***

Certainly there can be no reappearance of that nervousness which was excited when Senator Don Cameron, in the expiring hours of his statesmanship, strutted jauntily forward with his war declarations. That fiasco has done much to cure the hitherto too acute worries over what Congress marplots may propose. Understudies of the lamented son of Simon Cameron can hardly expect to spread panics around. The public are just now too impatient for common sense action to permit themselves to be knocked about for either the glory or the cash profits of such statesmanship.

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On every side, wherever fair and intelligent views are current, it is amply appreciated that we are close to a great business revival. This is not idle hopefulness. It is an estimate based on an understanding of what really is going on in commerce and industry all over the land.

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As a matter of fact more men are employed in active trade transactions to-day than for years. More capital is so engaged. The factories that started up last November have not shut down. The warrant they then had for progressive plans are as present and effective now as they were then.

The fashion of downcast talk is a fashion of silliness.

***

True it is—and, unfortunately, too true—that there are some features of the current stock market that are not inspiriting. But never yet was there a situation free from such drawbacks. Only the millennium can ever crowd them out.

Blind pools are perils.

Deceitful Directors purvey disaster.

Trusts are traps.

False official statements are an assassination.

***

But such features of the situation are not the situation entire—nor even a feature that can be of consequence enough to stay that general betterment which is certain beyond every quibble.

Exposure of special cases of bad conditions, or even of crookedness, will not exert evil effects, for if there be such drawbacks it will be better from every standpoint when they are disclosed, and, so far as possible, removed.

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In last week's market one of the significant tokens was the strength of the bond market. While stocks receded, bonds not only maintained firmness, but in a large majority of instances advanced. Investors after gilt-edged securities are not discouraged.

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Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs pf.	1¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½
Am. Tob. pf.	1⅜	Illinois Central	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1¼
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	Laclede Gas	1¼
Canada Southern	1½	L. E. & Western	1
Consolidated Gas.	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco Co.	2⅜	National Lead	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	8
Baltimore & Ohio	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	2⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio.	1	Nor. Pacific	1½
Chicago Gas	1⅜	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chicago & N. W.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2½	Phil. & Read. all in. paid	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	P. & R. 1st pf., w.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	P. & R. 2d pf., w.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Pullman Car	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	4¾	St. P. & Omaha	1⅝
Delaware & Hudson.	4⅝	Southern Pacific	1½
Illinois Steel	11	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Long Island	8½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	Missou. Pacific	1⅝
Manhattan	1⅞		
Western Union	1⅝		

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¼	Oregon Imp. 1st	1
Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r.	1¾
C. & O. 1st r. & a. 2d con.	2	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1⅜
Erie 1st Mtg.	5⅛	People's Gas, Chi., 2d.	2
Ga. Pacific 1st	1	R. I. deb. 5s	1
Gen. Electric deb.	3½	Scioto V. & M. 4s	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	2	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1⅜
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	2	Standard R. & T. inc.	2¾
Jefferson 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	2
Kan. Pac. con.	1⅞	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅜
L. & N. 1st S. & N. Ala. 5s	1	Union El. 1st	1½
L. & N. 1st N. O. & Mob. 1st	2	Union Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	2
L., N. A. & C. con., L. F.	3	U. P. 1st, 1897, x. m. c.	2¾
Mo. Pacific con.	1½	U. P. 1st, 1898, x. m. c.	2¾
Mo. Pacific 2d ext.	1½	Va. Mid. gen.	2½
Mo., K. & E. T. 1st	2		
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1¼	Morris & Essex 1st	1
Clev. & Can. 1st, t. r.	1	Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	10½	P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	2
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	12½	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1½
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1¾	P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1⅜
Eq. Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st	1½	Wis. Central 1st	1
H. & St. Jo. con.	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1½
Mob. & O. new 6s	1		

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The following gives the highest and lowest and closing prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last Jan. 25, '96.
American Cotton Oil	14⅝	13½	13½	17
American Cotton Oil pf.	56¾	56	56	68¾
American Express	111	111	111	110
American Spirits Mfg.	14½	13⅜	13⅜	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	32½	29⅝	30⅞	..
American Sugar Refs.	118½	116	116⅝	106¼
American Sugar Refs. pf.	103½	103	103½	98
American Tobacco	78½	73½	74⅞	77½
American Tobacco pf.	105¼	105	105¼	102½
Ann Arbor	10	10	10	9
Ann Arbor pf.	27	26	26	28
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	15¼	14¼	14⅞	15
Atchison, Top. & S. F. pf.	25¼	23½	23½	23
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	¼	¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	14¼	15	43
Bay State Gas	12⅜	12½	11½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	19¼	19	19	..
Brooklyn Union Gas.	91	90	91	..
Brunswick Company	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
Canada Southern	46¾	46	46½	49
Canadian Pacific	55	55	55	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	16⅜	17⅛	15½
Chi., B & Q.	77¼	74½	74⅝	76½
Chicago Gas	79½	77⅜	77⅜	65¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77⅜	75⅝	75½	70½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	131½	131½	131½	126½
Chi. & Northwestern	105¼	103⅜	103⅜	99½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	70	67½	67⅝	67
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	30	27	27¼	35½
Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1	1	1	3¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27	24¾	25	28
Col., Hock. C., all in. pd.	4	4	4	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17½	8½	9¾	18⅝
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	46	40	40	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	145½	144½	147	147
Delaware & Hudson.	112½	107½	108¾	127¼
Del., Lack. & Western	157¾	154½	154½	162½
Denver & Rio Grande.	12¼	12¼	12½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43½	42	42	44¾
Detroit Gas	22¾	22¼	22¼	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	104	103¾	104	93
Erie	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.	35½	34⅞	34⅞	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	67	67	67	..
General Electric	35½	34	34½	26¾
Illinois Central	96	93½	95	65⅝
Illinois Steel Co.	42	38¾	39	62½
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	8½
Iowa Central pf.	27½	27¼	27¼	30
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	14½	14½	14½	..
Laclede Gas	23	23⅛	24½	20
Lake Erie & Western	18½	18	18	20½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70¼	69½	69½	72
Lake Shore	154½	152	152	145
Long Island	52	42½	44	82
Louis. & Nash.	52½	50⅝	50⅝	45⅝
Manhattan Con.	93	90⅝	90⅝	103⅝
Metropolitan Traction	110¼	109½	109⅝	104
Mexican Central	8¾	8¼	8⅝	9
Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Minn & St. L. 1st pf.	79½	79	79½	74
Minn & St. L. 2d pf.	47½	47	47½	48
Minnesota Iron.	50	50	50	..
Mo., Kansas & Texas.	14¼	14	14¼	11½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	31⅞	30	30¼	25¾
Missouri Pacific	24¼	23¾	23¾	25⅝
Mobile & Ohio	22	22	22	24
National Lead Co.	26⅜	24½	25½	25½
National Lead Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	83½
National Linseed Oil	15	13¾	13¾	19½
National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	..
New Jersey Central	103¾	98¾	99	101½
New York Central	95	94½	94½	98
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	176½	176¼	176¼	182
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	12½	12½	12½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	80
N. Y., Susquehanna & W.	9⅜	8	8	9¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	29¼	22¾	22¾	27
Nor. & W. pf., all in. pd.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
North American	5	4⅞	4⅞	5¾
Northern Pacific	14¼	13	13	..
Northern Pacific pf.	34⅜	33	33	..
Ont. & Western	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	14¼
Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	40¾	40	40½	..
Pacific Mail	26¾	24⅝	24⅝	26⅝
Phil. & R., all in. pd.	28½	25¾	25¾	..
Phil. & R. 1st pf., w. i.	51¾	49¾	49½	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1¼@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £817,216 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.50, became 52.15 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was reduced ½ per cent., to 3¼ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,442,000f. in gold and 2,899,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange weaker. Posted rates $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@$4.87 for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—25c discount @ par.

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The local money market during last week stood practically still. Rates held steady in spite of the great superabundancy of offerings. There is no doubt that the banks are doing everything possible to hold rates up to the present point. None of the large Wall Street institutions have made any call loans lower than 2 per cent., and they announce their intention of refusing to consider all propositions at lower figures. The trust companies are loaning money on call at 1½ per cent. But they are doing something which the banks are not. They are closely scrutinizing the collateral, and refusing any but the best. The banks are more liberal, and it is due to this entirely that they have been able to maintain their position.

The situation in the time department is without change. The demand for money has been very light, and without concessions on the part of the banks the borrowers seem disposed to hold off. As was pointed out by Mr. H. P. Frothingham in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 21, during the coming week the first of the time loans made during the latter part of last September will mature. The refunding of these may possibly bring about some activity in the market, although it is extremely doubtful if they will have the effect of advancing rates. The offering of commercial bills continues small. There seems to be no disposition on the part of mercantile houses to have paper discounted. What bills are offered are eagerly snapped up. In this department, however, just as in all others, the borrowers are making a stand for lower rates, while the lenders insist on keeping up their scale.

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In the sterling exchange market there is a great diversity of opinion as to the future of rates. Prophets are divided as to whether the price of sterling will continue to advance until the gold export point is reached, or whether there will occur a liquidating of the exchange now hoarded in New York, which would bring about a very prompt decline in rates. Taking into consideration the reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate, which would certainly seem to mean that at least a portion of the loans made by New York to London will soon be taken up, the bears on sterling appear to have the best of the argument, theoretically, at least. Nothing seems further from probability at the present time than gold exports. Why this country should send gold abroad when it is Europe's creditor to such a large extent, both on account of the balance of trade and of loans made London through exchange transactions, is hard to understand.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 2¼ per cent., and for thirty-day bills, 2 per cent. The gold which arrived was sent to Russia and Japan. Silver was quiet. The stock market was inactive. Consols rose ¼. American railroad bonds were in demand. Illinois Central advanced 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each ½, and Norfolk and Western and Union Pacific, each ¼.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred fell 1; Northern Pacific, ¾; Central Pacific, ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼.

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In commenting on American stocks and the prospects of coming appreciations in their values, London's most important financial newspaper, The Statist, in the latest number received here, says:

"As bearing upon the future of the department for American railway securities, it ought not to be lost sight of that money is pouring into New York in vast quantities, and already, for some while past, we have had the extraordinary feature of loans having been arranged at New York on considerably lower terms than could be obtained in London.

"With such a glut of money, undoubtedly the American public will shortly be in evidence as investors in their own securities, and, indeed, have already put in an appearance as purchasers of the best descriptions of bonds. We may expect to see the extension of the demand to the second and third rate character of bonds, and probably any encouraging features of greater volume of trade would quickly be followed by development of demand for some of the better classed shares.

"As regards English speculation in American shares, it has been conspicuous for its absence, and not until there are very clear indications of the American public initiating an interest in the market will there be a probability of British speculators inquiring for shares. The dogs in way of improvement are the Cuban question and the coming tariff bill. As regards trade, bar any foolish politics, the outlook is favorable for gradual steady improvement."

PREPARING FOR BUSINESS.

Mr. E. St. John, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing Southern business conditions and prospects:

"There is a marked change in the sentiment of the business community throughout the South. Already an improvement in business can be seen, but the greatest gain has been made in the new confidence with which business men are planning for the future.

"I do not look for any great strides to be made or any important results shown for several months. The new Administration will have to be seated, the new Congress convened, and the tariff question decided before trade will show any marked improvement. Every one knows that changes in the tariff are going to be made, and they will wait to understand the nature and meaning of those changes before doing anything in a business way that will be of real importance.

"But there will be a gradual growth from now on, which will furnish a solid foundation for the prosperity to come. Evidences of future improvement are already easily found. New enterprises are being prepared, merchants are making plans, money is being negotiated for—there is a general activity preparatory to a business revival.

"The whole country is on the eve of great prosperity. The past depression is to be followed by advancement. And in that progress the South will benefit to an extent comparatively greater than any other section.

"That may be a bold statement, but it is not a rash one. There is reason in plenty for it. The country has magnificent natural resources. Labor is cheap. Material is cheap. The outside world is well convinced of the future of the South, and is ready to put capital there. Funds will come from both home and abroad. The country is poor. It has seen many years of depression. For that reason, it offers the most wonderful chances to the small investor.

"I have no fears for the future, and certainly no fears for the South. From all over the country, I think, we shall hear better reports from now on. Business will improve. Railroad earnings will increase. There will be a period of preparation until the tariff matter is settled. And then, from the foundation so built, will start a great business revival that will reach every industry and every trade in the country."

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRICITY.

A prominent Wall Street man, connected in many ways with traction properties, makes the following brief argument for the electrical equipment of all street railways, and shows why, in his opinion, its general adoption will come speedily:

"Everybody knows that steam is the cheapest motive power available in New York. Water is of course cheaper, but we are not so placed as to make that practicable. We know nothing cheaper than steam for operating street railways.

"If you make your motor—that is, the generator of your motive power—a movable one, as in the case of a steam engine like those used by the Manhattan Elevated Railway, the average consumption of coal is about nine pounds per horse power per hour. If you keep your generator stationary and transmit your power to the cars by means of either cable or compressed air or trolley, you bring down the consumption of coal to approximately one and a half pounds per horse power per hour.

"There is no question about a stationary steam engine being much cheaper to run than a movable one. The only question, then, that remains is how to transmit the power from the stationary engine to your vehicle with the least possible loss and with the greatest convenience.

"By compressed air the loss of power in transmission can be safely estimated at 60 per cent. That may not be an accurate figure, but it is a fair one. As to cable, I have no means of knowing the results of any tests which may have been made in New York. But I do know that in Chicago, where there are no grades and few curves, a test was made some time ago, and the engineer's report showed that, with the average traffic, the loss of power was about 48 per cent.

"By electricity the power generated by a steam engine can be transmitted with a loss of less than 12 per cent. It could be done with a much smaller loss—with practically none at all—but it would cost too much for copper. Even at that, however, it can be seen what a great advantage the electrical equipment gives. As to its convenience there can be very little doubt. For reasons of economy it must be soon put on every surface road in New York. And even sooner than that I expect to see it on the Manhattan Elevated Road.

"There is one great advantage it would give the Manhattan Company. The company now has an engine that is exceedingly heavy, and runs trains of four and five cars—about as many as its structure will stand. Should it do away with the engine, and put a battery under every other car, it would reduce the weight on its elevated structure considerably, and it could very easily increase its trains to nine and ten cars by simply lengthening the platforms. There is no doubt about the speed that it would be able to obtain. The electrical motor is much more easily handled than the steam engine, and a train so propelled is more easily gotten under way and more quickly stopped. Then, too, lighter cars could be used.

"Everywhere electricity has been introduced it has been successful. Many of the very small towns in New England and the West are to-day getting better street railway service than New York is, and their companies are run much cheaper in comparison. I believe that within the next five years we will see electricity the great motive force in New York, and that the Rapid Transit Commission will have had all its puzzles solved through that agency."

TOO MUCH GUESSWORK.

Exact information for investors is often more easily obtainable abroad than here. But even the old standard railroad companies of England are being pressed for some further definiteness in their reports. A case in point is the following from a London authority:

"There are divergencies which exist in the methods of computing the weekly gross traffic receipts of some of the English railway companies which make it practically impossible to arrive at even roughly correct figures as to actual earnings. In such circumstances it is scarcely surprising that attempts as each half-year approaches its conclusion to forecast dividends usually fail, and thus oftentimes subject speculative investors, who allow themselves to be guided by market tipsters to serious losses.

Nearly a couple of months ago the principal rates of distribution to be announced upon Home Railway ordinary stocks were freely predicted, though, as we have over and over again pointed out, such predictions are mere guesses, and must be so in the nature of things; for the actual gross earnings for the half year frequently vary considerably from the figures in the published returns, and the working expenses are practically unknown quantities. This month, for example, the market for Home Railway securities has been in turns depressed and elated as the dividend announcements have been below or up to the estimates.

"Some of the prophets went for a distribution at the rate of 8¾ per cent. per annum on London and Brighton ordinary, which would have given the deferred stock 7½ per cent. for the year, but the Directors find themselves unable to recommend a payment of more than 8 per cent. on the former, giving 6¾ per cent. on Berthas, with £22,283 carried forward, as against dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, a year ago. The accounts for the half year show a gross increase of £18,776, and an increase of £38,258 in the working expenses, which is stated in the report to be mainly owing to the additional train mileage, increased rates, the shortening of the hours of labor, and augmented expenditure on permanent way, engines, and carriages. The increased expenses, we may add, were estimated by the tipsters at about £5,000. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the ordinary stock, with £7,000 to the reserve and £4,247 carried forward, compares with 1¾ per cent., the same contribution to the reserve and £2,400 forward a year ago, also disappointed the market, which had been led to expect at least as large a dividend as for the corresponding period of 1895, and the two announcements sent quotations down with a run. The losses were, however, more than regained on Thursday, when the Great Eastern dividend proved to be fully up to expectations, and the Southeastern distribution was about what has lately been talked of, though a better result was foreshadowed in the earlier prophecies.

"The Great Eastern board proposes to pay at the rate of 4¾ per cent. per annum, with £50,000 carried forward, in contrast with 4 per cent. and £50,315 over at the corresponding date last year. This makes the dividend for the year 3¼ per cent., which creates a 'record' for the company. It will be interesting to ascertain from the report how such a good showing has been possible, for either the gross traffics were largely underestimated, or the ratio of the working expenditure has been exceptionally small. In the case of the Southeastern Company, a dividend at the rate of 6¾ per cent. on the ordinary, with about £5,500 carried forward, compares with 6 per cent. and £4,081 forward a year ago, the 'A' stock getting 3¾ per cent. for the year, against 2¼ per cent. for 1895. Here also considerable economies must have been effected, if the weekly traffics did not largely underestimate the gross earnings."

THE WEAKNESS OF THE COALERS.

Says The Philadelphia Inquirer, in its financial review, commenting on the recent declines in stocks of the coal-carrying railroad companies:

"The weakness in the coal stocks is fully warranted by the deplorable condition of the bituminous trade. The season for taking contracts for the trade year beginning with April has just opened, and there is promise that exceptionally low prices will be made. Sales of Beech Creek coal are reported to have been made in this city for shipment at $1.70 and of Clearfield coal at $1.65, whereas the lowest figures known in the past are $1.60. As the coal costs 75 cents to mine and the freight rate is $1.80, it will be seen that the price has already been cut 25 to 40 cents, practically all of which falls upon the transportation line.

"But this is only at the beginning of the season. The position of the Baltimore and Ohio receivers is made thoroughly clear by their aggressive pushing for tonnage, the Reading Company proposes to have a share of this soft coal business, the Chesapeake and Ohio has already started out its scouts to pick up tonnage, the Norfolk and Western lost a large business in New England last year, which it is determined to regain this year; the Pennsylvania Railroad is never behind in a race of this kind, and is not disposed to be fooled this year as it was last, and so it goes all through the list.

"Every interest has persuaded itself that it has lost business by living up to agreements in the past, and it seems very unlikely therefore that any agreement at all will be made for this year. If anything is done in this direction, it ought to have been done before this, as the agents are all ready to make contracts now, and they are doing so at the best prices that can be obtained. Inasmuch as one-third of the anthracite output is used for steam purposes, and comes in competition with bituminous coal, disturbances in one branch of the trade is certain to be felt in the other.

"The weakness of the whole group of coal stocks is therefore entirely natural, and irregularity may be expected until the coal trade assumes a better appearance than it has now."

AS TO ILLINOIS STEEL.

Recent rumors regarding Illinois Steel brings the following from a Chicago authority:

"During the last fiscal year's poor business the Illinois Steel Company's surplus was reduced about $1,000,000, about half of which went for the two dividends paid. The company was not involved in the Chicago bank failures, except as some of its money was on deposit in one of the failed banks.

"The relations between the company and the Carnegie interests are friendly; the company makes its own coke and does not have to buy it from the Connellsville people. There is no prospect of any rivalry between the Illinois Steel and the Carnegie interests. The company recently borrowed $1,500,000 at 4½ per cent. It has just concluded a loan for a much larger sum, with which it will help its customers, a business matter of much importance. The company can easily secure money, not on its paper, but on the pledge of marketable securities which it owns. There will be a meeting of Directors early next month, when the rumored change of management is likely to take place."

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

The annual statement of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, covering the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1896, makes a most excellent showing. In detail, including comparison with the year preceding, it is as follows:

	1896.	1895.	Increases.
Gross earnings.	$2,247,437.83	$2,000,855.93	$246,581.90
Operating, general expenses and taxes	1,167,280.89	1,065,175.10	102,105.79
Net earnings.	$1,080,156.94	$935,680.83	$144,476.11
Interest on bonds	324,900.00	278,691.65	46,208.35
Balance applicable to dividends	$755,256.94	$656,989.18	$98,267.76
Dividends, 6 per cent.	476,280.00	476,280.00	.....
Surplus	$278,976.94	$180,709.18	$98,267.76
Allowance for depreciation.	120,000 00	100,000.00	20,000.00
Balance	$158,976.94	$80,709.18	$78,267.76
Capital stock.	$7,938,000.00	$7,938,000.00	.....
Bonded debt.	6,494,000.00	6,491,000.00	.....

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅞c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50¾@51¾c.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $223,556, and the exports for the same period $164,680. The net imports, therefore, have been $58,876. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $5,281,473; in 1895, $18,768,726; in 1894, $667,468, and in 1893, $10,661,585.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 21, 1897	£36,411,498	.....
Jan. 23, 1896	47,696,381	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 21, 1897	76,297,646	£40,137,613
Jan. 23, 1896	77,487,773	49,481,885
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 21, 1897	28,553,767	14,276,883
Jan. 23, 1896	31,178,450	15,356,550
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 21, 1897	80,331,000	12,614,000
Jan. 23, 1896	24,469,000	12,706,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 21, 1897	8,528,000	10,230,000
Jan. 23, 1896	8,004,000	10,010,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 21, 1897	2,634,000	6,828,000
Jan. 23, 1896	3,189,000	6,844,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 21, 1897	2,742,667	1,371,333
Jan. 23, 1896	2,738,000	1,369,000
Total for the week	£185,498,578	£94,452,829
Total preceding week	183,537,794	93,640,062
Corresponding week last year	194,702,604	95,769,435

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Jan. 23	$808,254,005
Balances week ending Jan. 23	36,074,085
Exchanges week ending Jan. 16	880,757,153
Balances week ending Jan. 16	41,103,624
Exchanges week ending Jan. 9	710 293,423
Balances week ending Jan. 9	53,645,299
Exchanges week ending Jan. 2	525 331,481

MARSHAL BIRD'S MURDER.

Reported that the Man Who Killed Him Expected to be Pardoned.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 24.—Ex-Deputy United States Marshal J. B. Bruner, who made many raids with the late Deputy Marshal Bird, who recently was murdered in Breathitt County, said to-day:

"It is the general belief in Jackson that a remark made by Gov. Bradley while there in the course of the campaign last Summer was the cause of Will Bird's death. I had heard of this several times before, and to-day 'Tom' Coates, the County Attorney of Breathitt County, stopped over in Lexington and recalled it to my recollection.

"Last Summer Gov. Bradley made a political speech in Jackson, in which he challenged any one present to deny that the Republican Party in Kentucky had fulfilled every pledge made the people before it came into power.

"Bird, who was in the audience, and had been drinking, replied by denying the truth of the Governor's statement. Several men in the audience made a rush for Bird, but he drew his revolver and kept them at bay.

"On the Governor's return to his hotel he said that he could easily pardon a man for killing Bird. His words were repeated, and it was not long before it became currently reported and in many instances believed in Breathitt County that Gov. Bradley had said that he would pardon the man who would kill Deputy Marshal Bird."

It is said that Neace, when he killed Bird, thought the Governor would pardon him.

Charged with Bigamy.

SING SING, Jan. 24.—Henry B. Finch, the young man arrested here Saturday as a vagrant, is wanted in Greenwich, Conn., on a charge of bigamy.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; SEND FOR 300 INVENtions Wanted.—EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the seventh clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Dometille Denison and her descendants, plaintiffs, against DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the eighth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Adele Van Brunt and her descendants; Dometille Denison and Alfred Becar, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the ninth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Pauline Arnold and her descendants; Dometille Denison, individually; Josephine Kroger, Evelyn C. Gagnebin, William B. Denison, Adele Van Brunt, Louise Bull, Adele H. Bull, Charles M. Bull, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, Theodora A. Johnston, Edward W. Cameron, Annie S. Arnold, sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Arnold, deceased; William B. Gagnebin, defendants, Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 22d, 1896. LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, and Theodora A. Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th, 1896. LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

d28-law6wM.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the DIRECTORS OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK for a voluntary dissolution of said bank.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 2nd day of September, 1896, we, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, and that we have duly qualified as such receivers.

We do hereby require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to render an account on or before the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, to us as such receivers at our office in the Commercial Building, No. 725 Broadway, in the City of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their custody or possession any property or effects of the said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to deliver the same to us at the same place on or before the day named.

3. All creditors of said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to us on or before the same day.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to present the same to us in writing and in detail at the place and within the time hereinbefore specified.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1897.

SPENCER TRASK,
MILES M. O'BRIEN,
Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON APPEL and GUSTAV BASCH, plaintiffs, against ISAAC MERZBACHER, Veit Merzbacher, Dorothere Oppenheimer, Seligmann Oppenheimer, individually and as administrator of the goods and chattels of Benedict H. Merzbacher, deceased; Alexander Litt, The New York Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, Charles L. Miller, Simon Schwartz, M. Davis, and Adolph Jacobs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 14th, 1896. N. D. LAWTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Veit Merzbacher and Dorothere Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighteenth day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of December, 1896. N. D. LAWTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

d21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—State of New York.—PATRICK GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against SUSANNA S. MINTURN, defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 14th, 1896. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, and Theodora A. Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th, 1896. LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

d28-law6wM.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the DIRECTORS OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK for a voluntary dissolution of said bank.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 2nd day of September, 1896, we, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, and that we have duly qualified as such receivers.

We do hereby require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to render an account on or before the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, to us as such receivers at our office in the Commercial Building, No. 725 Broadway, in the City of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their custody or possession any property or effects of the said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to deliver the same to us at the same place on or before the day named.

3. All creditors of said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to us on or before the same day.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation, the Murray Hill Bank, to present the same to us in writing and in detail at the place and within the time hereinbefore specified.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1897.

SPENCER TRASK,
MILES M. O'BRIEN,
Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON APPEL and GUSTAV BASCH, plaintiffs, against ISAAC MERZBACHER, Veit Merzbacher, Dorothere Oppenheimer, Seligmann Oppenheimer, individually and as administrator of the goods and chattels of Benedict H. Merzbacher, deceased; Alexander Litt, The New York Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, Charles L. Miller, Simon Schwartz, M. Davis, and Adolph Jacobs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 23rd, 1896. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, Times Building, No. 41 Park Row, New York City.

To the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul, Minnesota, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of January, 1897, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, said 14th day of January, 1897. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Times Building, 41 Park Row, New York City.

ja18-law6wS

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—HENRY W. MITTAG, plaintiff, against BANK OF MINNESOTA of St. Paul, Minnesota, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 23rd, 1896. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, Times Building, No. 41 Park Row, New York City.

To the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul, Minnesota, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of January, 1897, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, said 14th day of January, 1897. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Times Building, 41 Park Row, New York City.

ja18-law6wS

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; best private city reference. 149 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and assist. with sewing; three years' excellent reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; city or country. 210 East 59th St., fourth floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small American family; by reliable, sober woman; understands her duties thoroughly; has long, first-class references. M. R., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together, in small private family; one as good cook and first-class laundress, the other as good chambermaid and waitress; good references, 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in American family; understands good breads, soups, and desserts; city reference. 634 9th Av., ring bell once.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; American family preferred; good city reference. 210 East 56th St.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook in a private family; good city references. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; is also a good baker; good city references. Can be seen at 125 West 41st St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook or laundress. 1,181 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city reference; no cards. 632 3d Av., care of Mrs. Bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful; best references. 491 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker to take work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, and children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dreden; will make gowns this month $6 to $12; tailor-made, $14; references from some of the best families; home or by the day. 202 West 45d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker by the day; best references; first-class families only; costumes a specialty. 1,698 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a trained kindergartener as visiting governess to young children; highest references. F. C. S., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged, neat German widow, speaking only German, as working housekeeper; is a good cook. 154 East 40th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl as kitchenmaid; best city reference; left place on account of lady going to Europe. 1,160 3d Av., third floor, front.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Capable and experienced; speaks several languages fluently; excellent packer; also good traveler; best references. W., care of Mrs. Glover, 168 East 56th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. M. S., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swiss person as head laundress in a private family; best city reference. T. W., 112 West 29th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; speaks only German. 154 East 40th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; willing and obliging; has excellent references. M. J., care of Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best of city references. 241 West 46th St., janitor's bell.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a respectable woman as attendant in doctor's office or any light employment. H. E., 270 West 34th St.

JANITRESS.—A lady would like to obtain a position as janitress in first-class flat for her former nurse, just married. 457 West End Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and typewriter; quick to grasp ideas; accurate with work; references unquestionable. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced private family butler; willing, honest, quick, and neat; temperate; first-class personal city reference. S. T., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; personal references. Butler, 917 7th Av., corner 58th St., Comacho bell.

BUTLER.—As butler; 11 years' references; understands thoroughly his duties; perfect care of silverware. E. R., Box 112, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss as butler and valet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. F. F., 207 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentlemen's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. E. Beverley, 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER—VALET.—First class in any branch of service; best city references. P., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent and reliable Swede; 5 feet 10 inches; 30 years old; best city references. Gustaf, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler and valet; 34; first-class; sober; two years' city references. O., 273 West 36th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class French chef; honest and sober; good references; private family; does not speak English. B. J., 236 West 35th Av.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 230 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, (English.)—By first-class, single, smart man, of long experience in all its branches; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; highest reference; city or country. Watson, 416 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class references from families of distinction; excellent city driver; good care of everything committed to his charge; willing and obliging. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; lived several years with best families in city; honest, sober, willing, obliging; four years with last employer; city or country. P. C., 215 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Married man; as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of references from last employer. Apply or address 604 5th Av. George H. Nash.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent to take full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A French or Swiss lady's maid to dress hair, and a good seamstress. Call, with references, at 18 East 40th St., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Butler and second man in a small private family; state nationality, age, and where have lived, and how long in each place, through Post Office Box 852.

WANTED—By an old and reliable collection agency, two competent and experienced solicitors; liberal terms. Apply, between 12 and 2, W. H. Gomes, General Agent, 206 Broadway.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address and business experience to solicit advertisements. Address Tact, Box 101 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON
speaks and J. H. BURKE sings in
COOPER UNION
to-day at 3 P. M. Subject,
CAN PENTECOST BE REPEATED?
Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST, 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (PARK entrance.)—Elegant large rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45TH ST, 34 WEST.—In small private family; to gentleman only.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 30, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Solveig, (letters must be directed "per Solveig.")

TUESDAY.—At 9 AM, supplementary 10:30 AM, for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck.").

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM, for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 10 AM, for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 10 AM, for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until withir ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM, for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM, for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2:30 AM for St. Thomas, per steamer from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per steamer from Philadelphia;") at 10 AM for Curacao, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, and for Demerara, per steamship Talisman; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 8 PM, for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM, for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Pottsi; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas, also St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao; and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Salerno, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Salerno"); at 1 PM, for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 PM, (supplementary 1:30 PM,) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM, (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas; also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Carthagena and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Haiti, and for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 11 AM,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM, for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Windward, Leeward, and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM, for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 2 PM, for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Labrador, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Auranis, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise Hamburg-American Line
TO THE Mediterranean and ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon|Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon|Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon|Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon|Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Cabin, $90 to Paris, $80 to Havre, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Mch. 15, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 25
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Jan. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Saturday, Jan. 30
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

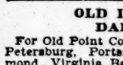
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
F. B'marck, Ja. 20, 11 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | *Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Jan. 26 and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7 A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK.....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon | West'land, Feb. 17, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only lines running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:

STATISTICS AS TO LABOR

Average Wages in Various Industries in New York State for the Last Five Years.

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Conclusions of the Commission of Labor Statistics—Results of Inquiries of Manufacturers, Working People, and Labor Unions.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The fourteenth annual report to the Legislature of the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labor is devoted mainly to the matter of wages in various industries in this State for a period of five years.

To ascertain the average wages paid and the volume of business done in five years, 5,111 printed inquiries, 919 of which were duplicates, were sent out to various firms and corporations, 849 of which failed to answer and 3,743 of which sent returns.

There were also sent out to the various unions of organized working men about 1,100 blanks, asking for the union rates of wages, hours of work, time employed, cost of fuel and light, food, clothing, and other expenses of living, and also the difference, if any, in the rates of wages paid in organized and unorganized trades. Returns have been received from 962 of these unions, and the results are tabulated in the report.

Trades Unions Statistics.

In 1894 the number of unions reporting was 860, with a membership of 157,197, including males and females; in 1895 reports were received from 927 unions, giving their membership as 180,231; in 1896, 962 unions sent in reports, but the total membership of these unions only reached 170,296, showing a falling off of about 10,000. In the clothing trade there are 20,000 less members this year than last year. Had it not been for this great shrinkage in the clothing trade there would have been a general increase of about 10,000 in the total membership.

Returns from 1,721 establishments in the sixty-five general industries covered by the report show that in the year 1891 200,333 persons employed by these manufacturing concerns were paid $93,257,541.09, or an average of $465.51 an employe.

In 1892 215,830 wage workers in 1,824 establishments received a total of $100,616,011.18, an average of $466.18 for each employe.

There were 236,908 employes at work in 1,986 establishments in 1893, and these working people received $100,073,849.26, being an average of $460.41 per worker.

It is reported by 2,154 establishments that in 1894 their 225,137 employes received $99,052,028.58, the yearly average per wage earner being $439.97.

In 1895, according to the figures presented by 2,290 establishments, 253,139 persons engaged therein obtained in wages $110,427,158.81, an average for the year of $436.23.

Earnings in Various Industries.

In thirty-three of the principal productive industries in the State the following were the average wages per employe for each of the five years included in the bureau's inquiry:

Agricultural implements and machinery, 1891, $434.94; 1892, $459.56; 1893, $450.66; 1894, $458.29; 1895, $438.59.

Artisans' tools and cutlery, 1891, $387.33; 1892, $476.67; 1893, $471.66; 1894, $404.54; 1895, $420.66.

Boots and shoes, 1891, $447.07; 1892, $441.51; 1893, $435.51; 1894, $393.97; 1895, $409.10.

Brick, Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta, &c.—1891, $250.66; 1892, $260.69; 1893, $249.05; 1894, $222.26; 1895, $236.11.

Building—1891, $402.29; 1892, $482.83; 1893, $484.97; 1894, $447.35; 1895, $466.16.

Carpets, Oilcloth, &c.—1891, $407.47; 1892, $400.51; 1893, $406.58; 1894, $279.24; 1895, $369.67.

Carriages, Wagons, and Sleighs—1891, $526.54; 1892, $525.78; 1893, $532.34; 1894, $514.56; 1895, $494.16.

Chemicals, Acids, &c.—1891, $543.74; 1892, $505.06; 1893, $530.57; 1894, $495.30; 1895, $495.85.

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco—1891, $401.68; 1892, $390.11; 1893, $398.73; 1894, $370.51; 1895, $386.30.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry—1891, $622.10; 1892, $632.33; 1893, $631.93; 1894, $620.40; 1895, $647.46.

Clothing—1891, $384.26; 1892, $384.85; 1893, $392.87; 1894, $357.92; 1895, $361.77.

Cooking and Heating Apparatus—1891, $639.56; 1892, $613.75; 1893, $692.57; 1894, $600.14; 1895, $573.04.

Cotton Goods—1891, $356.40; 1892, $349.45; 1893, $352.13; 1894, $323.63; 1895, $325.77.

Food Products—1891, $412.20; 1892, $401.42; 1893, $414.88; 1894, $432.68; 1895, $403.47.

Furniture—1891, $519.01; 1892, $467.64; 1893, $485.24; 1894, $498.53; 1895, $495.02.

Glass and Glass Goods—1891, $465.69; 1892, $484.23; 1893, $468.10; 1894, $449.63; 1895, $467.89.

Gloves and Mittens—1891, $334.74; 1892, $345.97; 1893, $327.84; 1894, $283.26; 1895, $290.68.

Knit Goods—1891, $320.42; 1892, $336.95; 1893, $339.26; 1894, $273.77; 1895, $291.11.

Leather and Leather Goods—1891, $436.94; 1892, $432.12; 1893, $425.13; 1894, $423.83; 1895, $420.56.

Liquors (Malt and Distilled)—1891, $784.11; 1892, $791,29; 1893, $770.44; 1894, $752.57; 1895, $780.40.

Machines, Machinery, &c.—1891, $601.29; 1892, $575.28; 1893, $567.94; 1894, $559.56; 1895, $536.51.

Metals and Metallic Goods—1891, $520.65; 1892, $517.57; 1893, $499.47; 1894, $505.64; 1895, $494.79.

Musical Instruments and Materials—1891, $685.78; 1892, $668.77; 1893, $512.36; 1894, $577.54; 1895, $604.69.

Oils and Illuminating Fluids—1891, $586.88; 1892, $569.51; 1893, $547.50; 1894, $540.67; 1895, $608.21.

Paints and Colors—1891, $540.11; 1892, $513.70; 1893, $490; 1894, $495.93; 1895, $480.68.

Paper and Paper Goods—1891, $417.31; 1892, $419.10; 1893, $430.85; 1894, $433.63; 1895, $409.59.

Printing, Publishing, Binding, &c.—1891, $617.48; 1892, $608.13; 1893, $608.40; 1894, $608.37; 1895, $583.48.

Railroad Construction, Repairing, &c.—1891, $598.26; 1892, $605.28; 1893, $603.21; 1894, $605.61; 1895, $584.90.

Silk Goods—1891, $363.64; 1892, $371.63; 1893, $348.67; 1894, $316.25; 1895, $351.17.

Soap, Candles, and Grease—1891, $511.52; 1892, $510.70; 1893, $500.82; 1894, $485.80; 1895, $504.14.

Stone, Marble, &c.—1891, $440.54; 1892, $475.10; 1893, $494.86; 1894, $351.94; 1895, $410.07.

Wooden Goods—1891, $405.43; 1892, $397.84; 1893, $401.43; 1894, $426.61; 1895, $418.39.

Woolen and Worsted Goods—1891, $369.41; 1892, $379.22; 1893, $328.58; 1894, $322.42; 1895, $344.97.

Gas and Electric Light.

A good deal of attention is given in the report to statistics relating to wages paid by gas and electric light companies, the costs of production, and the market values of heating and lighting products. Eight electric light plants submitted figures showing that the employes received 42.08 per cent. of the cost of the products, and that the percentage of the companies' earnings was 84.24. The figures for twenty-one gas companies were 26.24 and 106.50, and the figures for six companies, conducting both gas and electric business, were 34.71 and 162.83.

Women and Girls in New York City.

Regarding the surroundings and wages of workingwomen and girls in New York, the Commissioner says:

"It is a puzzling problem for the statesman and the philanthropist to determine what to do for thousands of women and girls in the 'Greater New York,' who work and are willing and anxious to work, and yet are not receiving wages enough to enable them to live as human beings should live. The story told in the following pages cannot be read without reaching the conclusion that many petty wrongs and frauds are practiced upon these hard-working women and girls. It is a difficult thing to point out an adequate remedy; in fact, the nearest approach to one is, it seems, the organization of unions of these working people, for wageworkers who are members of unions seem to receive better wages, better protection, and to have better surroundings than those who are not connected with labor organizations."

Free Employment Bureau.

Referring to the Free Employment Bureau in New York, the Commissioner quotes from the report of the Superintendent, as follows:

"I desire to say that it is far from true that there is work for all who want work, and that there are none idle except those who desire it and are willing to be so. The experience of this bureau stamps such a statement as a falsehood of the blackest type. How to improve the condition of the great masses of the people so that they may not drift into a condition of semi-pauperism is not my province to discuss, but I feel that it is a matter worthy the consideration of our lawmakers in both State and Nation."

Those applying at the Free Employment Bureau for work numbered 8,040—6,458 males and 1,582 females. The Superintendent says: "We find it a very hard matter to get employment for women after they reach thirty-five years of age, as the demand is for younger women. And in this respect the age limit for men, as near as we can judge, appears to be forty-five."

Prison Labor Problem.

On account of the present interest taken throughout the Nation in the question of prison labor, the Commissioner has given up a chapter to this question, in which he sets forth not only that for ten years, under the "State-account" and "piece-price" plan, the State prisons were not self-supporting, but that the loss to the State was over $3,000,000, a sum sufficient to support all the prisoners in idleness. It also is shown that, with plenty of work to do, as appears by the prison report sent to the Legislature in 1896, covering the previous year, ninety-six prisoners, or eight per month, became insane that year, and of these Sing Sing furnished twenty-three, so large a percentage that the attending physician had to give some excuse for it, and explained it, not on the ground of lack of work, or solitary confinement, but because of the overcrowding of the prison, compelling two persons to be confined in a cell.

In view of these facts, the conclusion is reached that the "present insanity cry" is manufactured for the occasion, and for the benefit of the prison contractors.

CHURCH CONSIDERED UNSAFE.

Trinity M. E. Congregation, Brooklyn, Did Not Use It Yesterday.

The steeple of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, at South Fourth and Roebling Streets, Brooklyn, was condemned by the city authorities Saturday afternoon. The building is considered unsafe, and the order of the Building Department was accompanied by the statement that if the Trustees persisted in holding services yesterday the police would be present to prevent the congregation from entering the building.

There was no disposition on the part of the church people to worship in the building, and the Rev. Mr. Richter, pastor of the church, announced that the place would henceforth be closed.

Trinity Methodist Church was first built in 1832. It has a membership of 92, and 120 children attend its Sabbath school. The church property is valued at $50,000. The building has a Grecian front, with columns of wood. The steeple is built of pine and is about 180 feet in height. The first steeple erected on the building was blown down during a heavy gale in 1853.

The congregation worshipped in the New England Congregational Church yesterday on the invitation extended by the pastor, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, and to-day the Trustees will hold a meeting to decide on a temporary place of worship.

EGLAU MURDER RECALLED.

A Deaf-Mute, Possibly Crazy, Accuses His Father of the Crime.

Hugh C. P. Quigg, twenty-two years old, of 52 East One Hundred and First Street, was committed by Magistrate Wentworth to the insane pavilion at Bellevue for examination as to his sanity yesterday morning. The young man is a deaf-mute. His father told the Magistrate that he was a heavy smoker, but he did not know what had caused his insanity.

Quigg appeared at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station Saturday night, and, by means of pencil and paper, said that he had come to the police to report that his father had murdered Prof. Max Eglau at the institute on Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, last February. He himself had been at St. Joseph's School, in Westchester, and the deaf-mutes there called him a murderer. He found that he was treated in that way because his father killed Eglau.

Young Quigg wrote that he went to St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth Street, and confessed to Father Rockwell. He was advised to have his father arrested, but he was in doubt whether to take the priest's advice and have his own father arrested or whether to kill him in order to remove the stigma from himself. He finally decided to let the police know all about it.

The detectives questioned him closely, thinking perhaps that he knew something of importance about the Eglau murder, a mystery that has not yet been solved, and might drop some hint of it. The boy was too canny for them. He said absolutely nothing that would give the detectives any clue. Before his examination yesterday he had repented of what he had said the night before, and would not talk about his father, who had been brought to the court. He kissed him and also his mother.

The examination was short. The boy's father said that he was undoubtedly insane, and had given evidence that it had taken a homicidal turn, so that the members of the family were afraid of him. Magistrate Cornell committed him to the care of the Department of Charities, where an examination as to his sanity will be made.

BARBERS DISCUSS A BOLT.

Progressive Union May Leave the Federation of Labor.

The Progressive Barbers' Union held a meeting at 342 West Forty-second Street last evening to discuss the advisability of leaving the Central Labor Federation, with which it is affiliated.

The State Convention of Barbers, recently held in Syracuse, expressed itself in favor of presenting to the Legislature a bill to license barbers. The Central Labor Federation is composed of unions of a Socialistic tendency, and has itself indorsed the Socialist-Labor platform, among the principles of which is to refrain from asking for any favors from the other political parties, and to wait until the Socialist-Labor Party shall be in the ascendant. In fact, the more fearless and outspoken Socialists hold that the sooner the workingmen are reduced to abject misery the sooner will the Socialist millennium step into power, and that consequently it is the duty of good Socialists to hasten the advent of that millennium by lending a helping hand to the good work of making the obstinate workmen who will not listen to them more and more wretched, so as to drive them into revolution.

So when the delegates of the Progressive Barbers' Union asked the Central Labor Federation for an indorsement of the bill to license barbers the great majority of their fellow delegates from other unions held up their hands in horror at the idea of asking the "capitalistic parties" for any favors at all.

Mathew Richardson, the Financial Secretary and organizer of the barbers, said the Progressive Barbers' Union of this city had not yet been directly asked to support the bill for licensing barbers, but there was no doubt it would do it. The barbers of New York, he said, were worse off than those in other large cities on account of the Italians who shaved people for 5 cents, and some even for 3 cents. A law to license barbers would certainly have the effect of raising the prices of shaves, and higher prices would mean better wages for the journeymen. Several Italian journeymen had already joined the union. A good many master barbers boarded their journeymen and paid them about $5.50 a week.

The union did not take definite action last evening, but will hold another meeting this week; and should the Central Labor Federation refuse to indorse the Barbers' License bill next Sunday, the barbers will most probably secede.

Sixteen Excise Arrests.

There were sixteen excise arrests made yesterday, against nineteen last Sunday.

SYMPATHY FOR DR. POTTER

AMITY CHURCH SENDS ITS PASTOR WITH WORDS OF CHEER.

He Preaches to the Baptist Tabernacle Congregation—Dr. Potter Also Talks and Says He's Hoarding Up Some Hard Names.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church was sent yesterday by his congregation to comfort and cheer those who have remained of the Baptist Tabernacle congregation and have stood by their pastor, the Rev. Daniel C. Potter. The services were held in the little Welsh church in East Tenth Street, and there Dr. Williams, after selecting for his text the words "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord," said:

"I come to bring you the fraternal greetings of the Amity Baptist Church, to express our sympathy with you in your present difficulties, and to testify to you before the world our sense of the gross injustice which has been done you and to protest against it."

Dr. Williams reviewed the history of the troubles of the Tabernacle and of Mr. Potter and regretted the injury the church had suffered. The mortgages given to secure to the denomination the gifts which the congregation had received, he said, were first assigned by the Southern New York Baptist association to the City Mission Society, and then foreclosed by the society. No proper justification for pressing the foreclosure has been shown, he declared. It was done on technical grounds, he further said, and it was commonly supposed that the real purpose was to force the pastor from his position.

The elements of spiritual wickedness in high places, even among good men, according to Dr. Williams, were the real antagonists of the congregation. The preacher said he would not carelessly impute base motives to his brethren, but wrong had to be denounced most emphatically when perpetrated by good men for what they deemed good ends, and a wrong, a great wrong, had been done, and he would denounce it publicly and challenge denial.

The mortgages were used, he said, to effect the very thing they were intended to prevent, the sale and transference of the property, and under the terms of the mortgages the property must again be sold, and the proceeds invested in other securities. The society must have overlooked this fact, Dr. Williams held, for it is negotiating with a prominent evangelist to carry on work in the church building as soon as they gain full possession. He warned that evangelist not to come.

"Further," continued Dr. Williams, "under a claim of less than $100,000, they stripped the church of property of more than double that value, and held a deficiency judgment over the congregation besides. These are not the methods of Christ, but of Satan.

"How are the members of the congregation to resist these antagonists? They are the victims of influences infecting the whole denomination. The corruption of dependence on wealth is everywhere among us, and it ruined the Tabernacle. The same sad history will be re-enacted elsewhere on a broad scale unless the congregation's manful fight gives the needed warning. Amity Church fought out this battle thirty years ago. This tendency of dependence on wealth is destroying the independence of the smaller churches and forcing them to disband or yield to outside dictation."

Dr. Williams concluded with an appeal to the congregation to stand by their pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Potter said that it would be proper for the congregation to pass suitable resolutions expressing its great appreciation of the sympathy of the Amity Church. A motion to that effect was adopted, and engrossed resolutions will be sent to that church.

Mr. Potter said that his pockets had been bulging with letters from all quarters expressing sympathy with him and the congregation.

"As a rule," he declared, "the letters I received are couched in vigorous terms. We have never defied any one yet, but the time will come when I'll do a great deal of defying. The first sign of sympathy that has come in has awakened us to fresh hope and courage.

"Nevertheless, we have not been able to hold the Sunday school for three weeks, and that is hard. I do not usually call hard names, but I am hoarding up a good many hard names for some secular day, and I'll have a good time calling the hard names. I remember once when a boy I bumbed my head against a door, and I kicked and called the door hard names. There are lots of dolts and stupid people, and if they only knew the things I could say they would be wiser.

"When I used to go formerly to the Baptist meetings they said that Mr. Potter was always sticking his nose into everything, and when I stopped going to the meetings they said Mr. Potter was exclusive.

"I do not know what we will do next Sunday and where we shall meet. But you will be notified through the public prints and by letter."

WOMAN FAINTS AT A FIRE.

Her Husband Set the House Afire While Lighting His Pipe.

A fire which did $8,200 damage occurred early yesterday afternoon in the five-story brick single flat, 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

It was caused by a lighted match, with which George Stevenson, who, with his wife and baby, occupy the fourth floor, was lighting his pipe. It fell among the draperies of a couch on which Stevenson was lying, in the front room of his apartments.

The fire had eaten its way into the couch before it was noticed by Stevenson. He attempted to extinguish the flames with his hands.

In this he was unsuccessful, and the fire made rapid headway on the wood work of the room which was as dry as a bone.

While Stevenson was fighting the flames, his wife, who was in the kitchen, hearing his frantic shouts for help, rushed into the room, and at the sight of the fire fainted.

Stevenson was badly burned on the face and hands, but he rushed to the assistance of his wife, and half carried and half dragged her and the baby to the street below.

With the help of neighbors, Stevenson carried his wife, who was about to be confined, to the house of T. H. Cullen, Jr., of 170 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, while a messenger was hastily dispatched for Dr. Clark of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. She was soon out of danger.

Before the fire could be got under control, it burned through the ceiling to the floor above, occupied by William Robertson, and completely destroyed it.

After the fire had been extinguished, it was found that the two upper floors were completely wrecked. The damage done to Stevenson's flat was estimated at $1,500. Robertson lost $1,200, while Edward J. Maurer, the owner of the building, who lived on the third floor, estimated the loss to his building at $2,000, and the loss to his furniture, from smoke and water, at $2,000. John H. Howe, on the first floor, estimated his loss, from smoke and water, at $1,500, making a total of $8,200.

The Priscilla Circle.

A New York City branch of the Needlework Guild, founded in Paris in 1893 by the Ladies' (International) Art Association at the residence of the Chairman, the Comtesse De Caze, on the Boulevard Malesherbes, was created by seven members of the association last Thursday. The Priscilla Circle will work by the methods of the mediaeval guilds, as regards individual original expression, skill and co-operative self-help. The designs must be original on the part of the needleworkers and pass the standard of excellence set by the Educational Committee. The conversation, all on needlework and historical needlewomen, must be one-half expressed in French and personal gossip is forbidden. The officers are a Circle-Mistress and Treasurer, a Teacher of Drawing, a Lecturer on Ornament, a Historian, and a Reader. The Circle Mistress is Mrs. Bertha Janet Gunn.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO ACT.

To Begin a Crusade Against Rear Tenement Nuisances—Something About the Law.

The decision given Saturday by Referee William G. Davis, sustaining the Board of Health in the condemnation proceedings against unsanitary rear houses and tenements, will have the effect, it is believed, of clearing away a great many rear habitations during the coming Summer.

During the period from May until October of last year, the Health Department began condemnation proceedings against some eighty rear houses, most of which are south of Fourteenth Street. The law under which these proceedings were taken was a new one, and some of the property owners were inclined to dispute the rights of the Health Department under it. Among these was the owner of the tenements in the rear of 308 to 316 Mott Street, inclusive, which case was decided Saturday.

Several of the original cases found their way into the courts, but in none of these instances was it necessary for the Health Department to meet a long legal contest. The law is a very sweeping one, and its specific provisions give great discretionary power to the Health Commissioners and their aids.

Some of the provisions under Section 659 are:

"Whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New York, any building or part thereof in the City of New York, an order to vacate which has been made by said board is, by reason of age, defects in drainage, plumbing, infection with contagious diseases, or ventilation, or because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises, which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants or among the occupants of other property in the City of New York, or because it stops ventilation in other buildings, or otherwise makes or conduces to make other buildings adjacent to the same unfit for human habitation, or dangerous or injurious to health; or because it prevents proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health, or other sanitary evils in respect of such other buildings, so unfit for human habitation that the evils in or caused by said building cannot be remedied by repairs, or in any other way except by the destruction of said building, or of a portion of the same, said Board of Health may condemn the same and order it removed, provided the owner or owners of said building can demand a survey of said building in the manner provided for in case of unsafe buildings, and may institute proceedings in the Supreme Court in the County of New York for the condemnation of said building. Said proceedings shall be instituted and carried on in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, except as modified by this act. Upon the institution of said proceedings, the owner of said building or any person interested therein may in his answer dispute the necessity of the destruction of said building or part thereof, as the case may be. In such case the Court shall not appoint Commissioners unless proof is made of the necessity of said destruction. In such proceeding evidence shall be receivable by the Commissioners to prove that the building is unfit, and not reasonably capable of being made fit, for human habitation, and, if the Commissioners are satisfied by such evidence, then the compensation shall in the third case be the value of the materials of the buildings."

The eighty-odd cases started by the Health Department last year were against the most flagrant violations of these provisions. This Winter the Inspectors of the department have been gathering data for additional proceedings in the Spring, and, under the recent decision, the board will go at the work in earnest. President Wilson of the Health Board said yesterday:

"Under the law we have never had any misgivings as to the outcome of these cases. Of the proceedings begun last year, many of the property owners have not waited for a decision, but have at once complied with the condemnation order, and destroyed their buildings. In some cases, even the front buildings were torn down. In a very few cases, where the conditions were capable of improvement by repairs, we permitted this to be done. Now that the matter has been settled, we shall begin a regular crusade against nuisances of this character."

HAD NINETEEN PAWN TICKETS.

Broadway Car Conductor Did a Land Office Business.

John Daly, the Broadway cable car conductor who is under arrest on suspicion of having systematically robbed passengers, was taken before Magistrate Brann yesterday and remanded until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The detectives found in Daly's room, at 326 West Forty-eighth Street, a quantity of fine jewelry and a number of gold and silver watches. In his trunk they secured nineteen pawn tickets, representing watches or rings, the first of which was issued last September. The police reason from this that the scheme of robbery, in which Daly was a partner if not the principal was begun last Summer. When the officers arrested Daly, they questioned him as to the number of pawn tickets and the amount of jewelry in his possession. He said he had pawned five articles, and that he had only one watch and a couple of rings in his room. Other statements, equally conflicting, were made by the young man, which led the police to conclude that he was either the thief himself or the willful agent of the parties who committed the thefts.

Daly is twenty-seven years old and a single man. He has been employed as a cable car conductor for a year and a half. There was no suspicion against him until his landlady reported to Capt. Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that a great many men and women seemed to have business with her boarder, and that he had an unusual amount of jewelry in his possession.

Detectives worked on the case all day yesterday, but failed to locate any of the owners of the stolen property. Capt. Sheehan stated last night that more evidence against Daly would be ready when the examination takes place. The prisoner refuses to furnish the names of any who have been associated with him in the scheme. When arrested, he said that he had a friend who supplied him with most of the watches and rings, knowing that he had a good opportunity to sell them among trainmen. He promised to take the detectives to this friend, but finally backed out of this and claimed that he was out of town at the present time.

A USE FOR OLD CALENDARS.

The Church Periodical Club Wants Them, and Also Reading Matter.

Left-over calendars of 1896 need not be thrown away. There is a beneficent use for them, providing the cards have pictures or attractive colors. Mrs. J. L. Chapin, Secretary of the Church Periodical Club, would like all of the old calendar cards that she can get to send to people in the far West, who seldom see a calendar, or even a printed paper. Old calendar cards can easily be supplied with 1897 calendars, and thus altered, they will be very acceptable to church missions in remote sections of the country.

The Church Periodical Club has distributed hundreds of thousands of books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, calendars, and illuminated cards among persons who otherwise would have no reading matter whatever. The club is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and it is always glad to receive second-hand reading matter of a clean and wholesome character. Old Bibles, Testaments, and hymn books are desired, as well as good books of fiction, periodicals, and illustrated weekly papers.

There is many a settlement in the mountainous regions of the Northwest that has no other source of supply of reading matter than the Church Periodical Club in this city. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Chapin, Secretary, Room 51, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue.

To Box for Amateur Honors.

The final bouts in the amateur boxing tournament of the Bohemian Sporting and Pastime Athletic Clubs will be held tomorrow night in the Amsterdam Avenue Arena. There will also be bouts by candidates for second place.

ROAD LEADING TO HEAVEN

Mr. Moody Says There Is Something at the Other End of It for True Seekers.

THE CERTAINTY OF DEATH.

Our Nearness to God—Preparing for the Journey—The Defiled Would Be Unhappy in Heaven—How Mr. Sankey Began Singing.

Moody and Sankey's audience at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon filled the building to overflowing, notwithstanding the inclement weather. In the two tiers of boxes whole families occupied seats, and in other parts of the hall the devout and regularly attending women shared the space with men of all conditions.

There was a service of song before the sermon, in which Mr. Sankey and J. H. Burke took part, and the latter gave "The Homeland" as a solo. "Shall You? Shall I?" was sung by Mr. Sankey, the audience taking up the chorus. "Jesus Is Calling" was joined in by people in every quarter of the house. Mr. Sankey gave the solo "That Beautiful Land," explaining to the congregation how hearing this hymn thirty years ago led him to engage in evangelistic singing, and that he had sung it at the grave of the friend whom he first heard sing it—Philip Phillips. The opening lines are:

"I will sing you a song of that beautiful land,
The far away home of the soul,
Where the storms ever beat on the glittering strand,
Where the waves of eternity roll."

"But for him I might not have been singing," said Mr. Sankey.

Mr. Moody stated that he was being criticised by some of the Boston papers in connection with his work in that city. "But I had one defender, though I don't think the man professes even to be a Christian," said the evangelist. "Here is what he wrote: 'Such is the deadening force of habit that it is undoubtedly true that many busy people give comparatively little attention to the really great problems of existence. People will plan for a year for a trip to Europe, giving a great deal of advance attention to a journey which may or may not come off, while they give almost no attention or forethought to a much longer journey which each and every one of them must some day undertake. Death stands ever at each man's elbow, no one knows where next his dirk may strike, and yet the great majority of us go about our affairs unconscious or indifferent to it. In fact, about the surest thing in life is the end of it.'

"I believe that is a good subject to talk about. This audience knows we are not going to live very long at the longest. The current sweeps us along—no standing still. Our first thought after loved ones take their departure from us is, Where have they gone? Where in the universe of God shall we ever meet them again? These are solemn questions. What that writer says is true.

"This is not our home. If any book can tell us where our home is let us find it. I am one of those that believe that heaven is just as much of a place as New York is. It is as much of a city as Paris or London. It is a city where God dwells. And there must be something opposite to it—call it hell or perdition if you want to.

The Road to Heaven.

"When I see a man who swears or steals he is not going the way I am going. The man who drives a dagger into another that he may rob him of his watch is not going the same way I am going, by a good deal.

"Now listen. You couldn't have a road without two ends to it. Could you? If heaven is at one end, there must be something at the other end. What is it? Which way are you going? Where are you going to spend eternity? Is it true that there is a heaven, or does death end all? I have got it fairly settled in my mind that there is a heaven, a place of bliss and joy, perpetual joy. Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people. Put a man with a low, mean, bestial nature into heaven, and it will be hell to him. Do you think that a man will die in sin and be turned into an angel? How is death going to change your moral character?"

The evangelist said that some people did not consider heaven a practical subject to take up. "If God did not want us to know something about the future state, do you think there would be as much about heaven in the Bible as there is?" he asked. "God has two dwelling places; one is in eternity, and the other with him who has a contrite and humble heart.

"Read in the prophecy of Daniel how he prayed in Babylon, and while he was praying Gabriel was sent from heaven to tell him his prayers were answered. If Daniel was in speaking distance of heaven in Babylon, are we in Carnegie Hall to-day not in speaking distance of it?

"When a man is willing to turn from sin and iniquity, then it is that God comes near, heaven comes near, and you can speak then. What does Stephen say? We read that he was full of the Holy Ghost. He said: 'I see heaven and the glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God.' Stephen was not so far away that he could not look in. How many of us have not had some friend who when dying had a halo of light come over him and seemed to see angels? If we are right with God, heaven will not be far away."

Mr. Moody said what made heaven so attractive was the loved ones that are there. "I expect to see that God there who loved me enough to give His Son to die for me," he added. "Jesus Christ is there. His disciples saw Him taking His departure from this earth and ascending on high. That's what is going to make heaven so attractive to me; I shall see Christ face to face." Mr. Moody compared heaven to an attractive home; it would be the home-coming. "Not only the pure of earth, but the pure of heaven will be there. We are going to have select society there.

"There is not one in this audience to-day that wants an interest in heaven but can have it before I get through preaching. A man can live so that others will know that his name is written in the Book of Life." The preacher read several passages of Scripture as to the promises of heaven and as to those who should not enter there. Nothing defiled could enter heaven.

"Has the God of this world so blinded you that you believe that there is no hereafter? Then when we die it is all annihilation, wiped out for all eternity? If I believed that, I would cultivate enmity and jealousy rather than love. Let us face this question like men. If God is calling us, let each one say, 'Here I am.' Let us bow our heads and pray that heaven may be our home."

As Mr. Moody brought the sermon to an end he asked those in the audience to stand up who wished their names written in the Book of Life. A great many stood up, including a tall man who held a child of about three years in his arms. "God be praised for that father coming here with that beautiful child," said the evangelist. The father reverently bowed his head. The exercises closed with the choir singing "Eye Hath Not Seen."

Mr. Moody announced that $300 was collected on the previous Sunday for the purchase of religious books for the inmates of prisons.

The Evening Service.

The evening service was attended by an audience quite as large as that of the afternoon. Mr. Moody continued his sermon on "Heaven." The sacred songs "Saved by Grace" and "God Be with You Till We Meet Again" were sung by the choir under the direction of Mr. Sankey. The congregational singing was very effective.

Mr. Moody said the churches in Boston were all engaged in the revival work there, and he was daily hearing of fires that are being kindled all over the country, particularly in the West. He made an appeal for another $300 so as to complete the $1,000 which it was proposed to invest in books for the convicts now idle. The ushers then took up the offering.

The sermon began by the preacher's quoting from Apostle Paul the words "Set not your heart upon the things of the earth." "In heaven," said Mr. Moody, "are our treasures. If they are not, then we as Christians are not living right. If you want to lay up your treasures where they will never be taken away from you, lay them on high. If a man's treasures are on earth, his heart will be here also, and his time will be taken up with the things of this world. Life is too short to set your hearts and affections here. If we get our treasures above, nothing will disturb us; if we build down here, we are doomed to disappointment."

Mr. Moody told of a Northern soldier who went to the South during the war, and when asked why he did not make a home there, the soldier said that in a short time he would be returning to his friends in the North. "So it is with us," said the evangelist; "we are in the enemy's country, and the war is on, and we are fighting the fight of faith. By and by the battle will be over, and we will be called to higher realms and a better world.

"Set your hearts upon the things above. Don't be rich here a short time and a beggar for eternity. What a wreck a man makes of life to spend all his energy and time down here and not be rich with God!

"No man is qualified to work for God who expects his reward here. Do you know that Christ never spoke of death in regard to Himself? He always spoke of going to the Father. Death cannot exist where He is. There is no such thing as death to a true believer. It cannot change his relation with Jesus Christ."

Before the benediction the hymns "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice" and "Just as I Am" were sung, the entire congregation standing.

VOLUNTEERS TO COUNCIL.

Ballington Booth's Organization May Branch to Foreign Lands.

A council of officers of the Volunteers of America, of which Ballington Booth is Commander, will be held at headquarters, Union Square and East Fifteenth Street, beginning Wednesday morning. Among the questions to be discussed will be the advisability of branching out into foreign lands. The uniform will also be discussed, as there have been some objections made to it. The establishment of a National training institution will also be talked of.

As it has already been decided to make the local posts self-governing, how far the executive headquarters shall mix in the affairs of the branches will be discussed. A set of by-laws and rules for the government of the organization will be framed during the council. Among those who will be at the council are Commander and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. Cols. Fielding of Chicago, Washington Blackhurst of San Francisco, C. Herron of Grand Rapids, Mich.; William Wooley of Buffalo, and Patty Lindsay of this city; Majors Duncan of Chicago, McFadden of Kansas City, Sturgeon of Chicago, and Gardner of San Francisco.

NOT TO LEAVE THE SEMINARY.

Dr. Hastings Will Remain a Member of the Faculty.

"An impression has gone abroad," said a prominent clergyman of this city and a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, "that the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings will retire wholly from his work at the seminary, because he has resigned the Presidency of the institution. Such an impression is entirely erroneous, for he has simply retired from the executive management of the affairs of the seminary, but will still retain his place in the Faculty as the Brown Professor of Sacred Rhetoric."

Dr. Hastings's resignation from the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary was due to the condition of his health, which has been greatly impaired during the past few years.

At the same time that President Hastings retired from his office, the Rev. Dr. George Lewis Prentiss, Skinner and McAlpin Professor of Pastoral Theology, Church Polity and Mission Work, resigned his chair in the Faculty, preparatory to permanent retirement. Dr. Prentiss's retirement, like that of Dr. Hastings from the Presidency, was due to failing health.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn, just elected to the Presidency, in place of Dr. Hastings, will fill the chair in the Faculty made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Hastings.

FOWLS CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

Ingenious Excuse Offered by a Man Arrested at a Cock Fight.

Frank Leslie of 782 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Andrew Renaldo of 475 Brook Avenue, Morris Thompson of 487 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Daniel Brown of 131 Alexander Avenue, who were arrested Saturday night while witnessing a cock fight, in the cellar of the Raines-law hotel kept by Mary Leslie, corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, during a raid made by Capt. Brennan of the Port Morris Station, were arraigned before Magistrate Crane yesterday morning, in the Morrisania Police Court.

Renaldo, the owner of the fowls, said in court that he had gone to Leslie's Hotel in order to have the cocks' pictures painted by an artist, whom he had in court. He explained that it was necessary to have the fowls wearing the spurs with which they were captured in order to make a perfect picture. To substantiate his story, Renaldo showed a number of pictures of the fowls, on some of which the paint was still fresh.

Renaldo said he and one of his friends were bringing the two fowls up stairs from the cellar when the detectives rushed in and grabbed him. During the excitement, he dropped the cock, as did the man who held the other.

The birds, finding themselves free and opposite each other, started in to fight. This, he claimed, was the only fighting done by the birds in the place.

Magistrate Crane held the men in $300 bail each for trial in General Sessions.

Bible for Blind Japanese.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman, Secretary of the American Bible Society, has just received from the agent of the society in Japan a copy of the Gospel of St. Luke prepared for the use of the blind Japanese. The volume is the first of a series of parts of the Scriptures to be published under the auspices of the Bible Society for the use of the blind in Japan, and is the first to be published in the character known as New York point print, instead of the form of raised letters.

Loving Cup for a Newspaper Man.

Franz Fuenfkirchen, a member of the editorial staff of the New York Staats-Zeitung, celebrated yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entering newspaper work. His colleagues of the Staats-Zeitung presented to him a silver loving cup bearing an appropriate inscription. Otto Hubsch, the city editor, made the presentation speech.

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